Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866. NUMBER 288.

much from the villains in the town of Carlisle. In 1862 some K. G. C's jerked a Union flag from some Home Guards, and broke the staff and trampled the flag in the mud. Shortly after several fine barns and churches were burned, and the ballot box stuffed at the elections. Next comes fifteen or twenty false indictments, and law suits to harass the ever faithful Home Guards, who, during the late war, were a terror to the midnight scoundrels.

A NEW ISLAND.

Remarkable Phenomenon—A Volcanic Upheaval.

A correspondent of *The London Times*, writing from Athens, Greece, announces that a new island began to rise above the level of the sea in the Bay of Thera (Santorin,) in the Grecian Archipelago, on the 4th of February, and in five days it attained the height of from 130 to 150 feet, with a length of upwards of 350 feet and a breadth of 100 feet. It continues to increase, and consists of a rusty black metallic lava, very heavy, and resembling half-smelted scoria which has boiled up from a furnace. It contains many small whitish, semi-transparent particles, disseminated through the mass like quartz or feldspar.

The eruption began on the 31st of January. A noise like volleys of artillery was heard, but without any earthquake. On the following day flames issued from the sea, in a part of the bay called Vulkano, where the water is always discolored and impregnated with sulphur from abundant springs at the bottom. The flames rose at intervals to the height of fifteen feet, and were seen at times to issue from the southwestern part of Nea Kaimene. That island was soon rent by a deep fissure, and the southern part sank considerably.

On the 4th of February, the eruptions became more violent and the sea more disturbed. Gas forced itself up from the depths with terrific noise, resembling the bursting of a steam boiler; flames arose at intervals, and white smoke, rising steadily, formed an immense column, crowned with a curled capital of dark, heavy clouds. The new island was visible next morning, increasing sensibly to the eye as it rose out of the sea at no great distance to the south of Nea Kaimene.

The new island has been visited by Dr. Degigalla, a man of science and an able observer, who will record accurately all the phenomena of the eruption as it proceeds. The heat of the sea rose from 62 Fahrenheit to 122 as near the vicinity of volcanic action as [illegible]

my good peepel shouted amen, and one dear brother, who is profainly known as the "Kankakee Kus," arose and proposed 3 cheers for Eld. Swipes.

I intend to visit Saint Josef, not for the frutes that perish, but to see the frutes of ritechusness; and then I have a melonkolly itching to visit the place where I was shipwrecked menny years ago, when I was a Mishunary on the wild shores of Wiskonsin.

Yours Truly,
LAFAYETTE BOLIVAR SWIPES,
Mishunary of Suthern rites.

Mr. Wentworth's Remarks on the Loan Bill.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Wentworth's remarks on the Loan bill and Comptroller Clarke in the House of Representatives on Thursday last:

Mr. WENTWORTH prefaced his remarks by saying that he had never before made a speech that was not extemporaneous; but the hour rule prevailed in the House, and he was a Union, law-abiding man, and had tried to write out what he could read in an hour. Probably no other man here thought as he did. He was the very member in the House who had voted to refund to Gen. Jackson the amount of his fine and had voted to admit Texas. [Laughter.] He then proceeded to read his speech with much emphasis and action, while the numerous extracts contained in it were being read by the Clerk, which made it a sort of duet performance that amused the House considerably. He contended that the interests both of capital and labor required a fixed standard of values. Alluding to the gathering excitement against exempting United States bonds from taxation, he said that could only be quieted by sending no more of those bonds abroad, and by providing a permanent sinking fund. He was for the immediate completion of the Pacific Railroad as the best means of developing our mineral resources, and for setting apart the proceeds of our mines as a sinking fund, which he argued would cancel our debt in twenty years. He was for issuing bonds only to pay debts already contracted. The debt policy should stop, and the Government should pay as it went. The annual expenses of the Government, except the interest of the public debt, should be paid from the duties on imports, and the interest on the public debt should be paid from the proceeds of the internal revenue tax, which, under his policy, would be annually reduced, and finally abolished [illegible]

FENIANA.

THE GREAT FENIAN SCARE PLAYED OUT.

ALL QUIET ON THE BORDER.

A Bill to Enlarge Soldier's Bounties.

INPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE Q. M. DEPARTMENT.

FENIAN DETECTIVES IN MILWAUKEE.

They Get "Wiped Out" by the Amazonians.

THE LOAN BILL—HOPES OF ITS FRIENDS.

Important from Mexico.

THE FENIANS.

All Quiet at Ottawa—Heavy Cannonading Reported at Sarnia—Probably a Canard—Reports from Towns all Favorable—Heavy Expense to the Government—Good Faith of the American Government Commended.

OTTAWA, March 17.—All quiet. No procession, the leading Irishmen having decided to substitute a banquet.

Much satisfaction is expressed in high quarters at the good faith of the United States Government.

TORONTO, March 18.—All quiet at Kingston. Troops were under arms all the previous night, but no enemy showed themselves. The Canadian Parliament was prorogued till the 24th of March, and not then to meet for the despatch of business. It is reported at Toronto that heavy cannonading and small arms were heard at Sarnia Saturday morning. Probably some peccadilloes to alarm the Canadians. There is considerable anxiety to hear from frontier points.

A battery was loaded on the train Friday ready to run to Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., March 18.—Reports from all the principal towns in the Province received last night show that no outbreak has occurred anywhere. Loyal speeches were made and general readiness manifested to nip any Fenian demonstration in the bud at the shortest possible time. Apprehensions of any successful raid or invasion have subsided, but preparations have not relaxed. It is reported that an attempt was threatened about the 22d inst., but the Orangemen of the Province are ready at a moment's warning.

The *Times'* Montreal correspondence says the drain upon the savings banks has been quite important. Depositors residing full fifty miles from Montreal have been arriving in hot haste during the past four days, to secure their little all from seizure by the Fenians.

The increase of the volunteer force to 25,000 men is highly probable, and in addition to this, the immediate arming of a home guard of 10,000 men. The volunteers now organized cost $50,000 per day. The outfit of each man, exclusive of arms and ammunition supplied by the British Government, may be fairly estimated at $80. We have, therefore, since Thursday last, when the men were first [illegible]

[illegible]

Electionand Privileges, before which I take the rule to be without exception that persons claiming to be members are permitted to hear what may be adduced against their claims, and to bring forward countervailing evidence. If this supposition be correct, by reason of the fact stated by you that the credentials of gentlemen claiming to the Senate have not been referred, the question will occur whether the right of a state to representation is not entitled to an equal privilege of defence by those whom she has chosen for that office.

I am respectfully yours,

(Signed,) "W. A. GRAHAM."

The impudence of this man, Graham, is probably without parallel. He was formerly United States senator, afterwards Governor of North Carolina, and Senator in the rebel Congress; and at this time is one of the worst rebels in his State.

The friends of the loan bill feel confident that when the bill comes up before the House on Monday that it will pass. They say that several members who voted against it on Friday, and several who were absent at the time the vote was taken, will go for it to-morrow. It will be recollected that forty-seven members were absent when the vote was taken, so the ultimate passage of the bill is not so very difficult.

One of the most [illegible] speeches of the Saturday session was made in the House by Mr. Anderson, of Missouri. He took strong ground in favor of the radical measures before Congress.

One house in New York last week sold for cash sixteen thousand military caps and twenty thousand revolvers to the Stephens Fenians.

Military Matters—National Banks—Quartermaster General's Department—Senatorial Caucus—Adoption of a New Constitutional Amendment—Attempt to Reconsider the Loan Bill—Henry S. Foote on Negro Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Maj. A. H. Andrews, United States Army, has been assigned the command of the military district of Ouachita, department of Arkansas.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has instructed commanders of military departments to reduce the number of volunteer organizations in their respective commands.

There are now one thousand six hundred and forty-three national banks, with a circulation amounting to $261,635,260; and a total capital of $413,[illegible]

The third, fifth, sixth, tenth, thirteenth, eighteenth and second regular cavalry regiments have been assigned to duty in the department of Missouri. The military districts in the department of Missouri, except the district of New Mexico, have been discontinued.

The department of Quartermaster of Washington is rapidly reducing the number of clerks, messengers and teamsters. The total number of employes under Quartermaster General Rucker at one time during the war amounted to nearly 20,000 persons. Now the number is less than thirteen hundred. The highest number of horses foraged at the department was seventy-five thousand. It is now less than five thousand.

Rev. J. H. W. Sloan, of New York, [illegible]

who, with his forces, were intrenched at Gerzecht, awaiting the Turks under Dervish Pasha.

SPAIN.—THE REVOLT OF CIUDAD RODRIGO.—The garrison rebelled and withdrew to Portugal. Attempts at sedition at Alcala are reported. Several sergeants were arrested. Spain demanded of Portugal the extradition of Spanish soldiers who had taken refuge in Portugal. Portugal hesitates to comply.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Files by the Africa give an interesting debate in the British Parliament on the navy, in which Sir Morton Peto and others called attention to the excellency of our iron-clads for coast defence. Capt. Horton delivered a lecture on the same subject, whereby it would seem most of the English iron-clads were comparative failures.

FROM MEXICO.

State of Affairs at Chihuahua—More Atrocious Crimes—Whole Families Hung, etc.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Late Mexican correspondence states that the French troops re-occupied Chihuahua on the 11th of December. Two days previous, Juarez, who was notified of their coming, made a forced loan of ten thousand dollars on the population of that unhappy town, and, accompanied by his Cabinet and his army of "twenty-five" men, he took the road to El Paso, where he arrived on the 18th. During the twenty days that Chihuahua was occupied by Juarez thirty thousand dollars were struck at the mint, and the merchants have paid over $25,000. Although the roads from Tamaulipas to Texas are guarded by 1,400 men, it does not insure security of persons or property. The most atrocious crimes are frequently committed within few leagues. On the Santa Barbara road a traveller counted fourteen bodies hung to trees. Pedro Blanco, one of Mendez's lieutenants, carried cruelty so far as to hang a whole family, including children not above four years of age, yet culprits are still at large. There is not a single village inhabited now on the Santa Barbara road. Several of them have been destroyed by fire. Chavez was burned to the last house. Three hundred Dissidents could not subdue thirty-seven French soldiers. No person is secure there, and a great many are leaving, and yet there are not more than 400 or 500 Dissidents in that vicinity.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—COTTON—Quiet, with sales of 2,500 bales; receipts 69 bales; middlings 40@41c.

SUGAR—Crop nearly all in; quotations nominal.

GOLD—135¾.

STERLING EXCHANGE—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool [illegible] Rest unaltered.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Gov. Wells having persistently refused to give a certificate to the newly elected Mayor, and other city officers, Gen. Canby was then applied to to be their attorney. Gen. Canby took the official returns and presented [illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Canada Detectives in Milwaukee—They Get Wofully Handled by the Irish Amazons of the Third Ward—Dead Body Found.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Ohio Legislature Invited to Cincinnati.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Germania.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 51 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS! A stated conclave of Chicago Commandery, U. D., K. T., will be held at their Asylum, 80 West Randolph street, this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock for business and work on R. C.
A. S. HUBBARD, Recorder.

NEW STYLES OPENING! SPRING MILLINERY.—Mrs. DUNN will exhibit on TUESDAY, 20th inst., an entire new and desirable stock of Spring Millinery, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bonnets, and Hats suitable for the coming season. MRS. R. M. DUNN'S, 130 State-st, corner of Madison. No cards.

IT IS COMING!
LOOK OUT FOR
Chicago Jokes and Anecdotes!

FOR ADOPTION.
A beautiful and healthy female infant, six weeks old. Its mother is highly respectable, but unable to provide for it. Can be seen at 640 Michigan avenue.

LIFE INSURANCE.
The only real, tangible plan for making non-forfeiture policies yet known among men is that adopted by the New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.
For instance, if a party becomes unable to meet his annual premium, he will NOT forfeit his policy, but the amount of insurance will be diminished by a sum equivalent to the premium so unpaid, thus removing the only valid objection that can be made against Life Insurance. JAMES HUBBARD, the General Agent for the West, will be happy to meet any parties desiring policies, or information on the subject, at the Briggs House, Chicago.

HOBBS, BRACE & CO.,
164 & 166 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
GRACE, DAVIS & CO.,
58 & 60 New Levee-st., New Orleans, La.
FLOUR AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We will make cash advances on consignments to either house, or to our correspondents in St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland.
HOBBS, BRACE & CO.

NURSERY STOCK.
To Nursery Men and Dealers
The subscriber offers for sale at DOWAGIAC STATION, on Michigan Central Railroad, twenty thousand first class Apple Trees, of the most approved varieties, among which are the following: [illegible]
C. L. PHELPS.
Dowagiac, March 12, 1866.

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ALWIN, the great French Astrologist. All persons wishing to know their future prospects may have them correctly stated by Mad. Alwin, at 243 South Clark street, [illegible]

Beadle's Monthly,
FOR APRIL.
[illegible]
BEADLE & CO., Publishers,
118 William-st., New York.

The Latest and Best Picture
OF THE
Lamented Lincoln.
It is a large photo-chromatic picture, in oil colors, in a fine oval [illegible]
Messrs. WYNKOOP & CO.,
of Philadelphia. All who have seen it pronounce a
SPLENDID PICTURE!
The Chicago Tribune, of March 15, noticed this picture in the following terms: [illegible]

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Look Drawer 5889, Chicago, Ill.

THE ARTISTS
OF
THE OPERA
TO MASON & HAMLIN
The very extensive reputation which the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS have acquired, is the result, in a large measure, we believe, of their great SUPERIORITY OF QUALITY OF TONE to all other instruments of this class, which is obvious to every cultivated ear. [illegible]
Carlotta Carozzi Zucchi, [illegible] Conductor, Carl Bergmann, Conductor, Max Maretzek, Manager and Director. — Of Maretzek's Italian Opera Troupe.
Johanna Rotter, [illegible] Conductor, Leonard Grover, Director. — Of Grover's German Opera Troupe.
☞ These celebrated instruments have been awarded FIFTY-TWO GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other highest premiums, at the principal Industrial Fairs of the country, within a few years. [illegible]
No. 67 Washington-st, Chicago.
ROOT & CADY,
General Agents for the Northwest.

MORRELL'S
Electro Magnetic Fluid.
CHILBLAINS
Of Twenty Years' Standing,
CURED!
Read Certificate:
DR. MORRELL—Dear Sir: After twenty years severe suffering from Chilblains, without finding any remedy, I used your Electro-Magnetic Fluid with the most satisfactory results, making but one application, and was permanently cured. J. M. SMITH,
361 West Randolph street.
Office and Depot:
166 Randolph Street.
WM. D. HARRIS & CO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
87 South Water-st, Chicago.

NOTICE—Administrators' Sale—
[illegible]
PUBLIC AUCTION,
[illegible]
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
[illegible]
SEIDLEY'S PATENT SULKY HAY RAKES,
[illegible]

New Advertisements.
TRUE MODE OF CURE
OF DISEASES OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS,
NO. 7,
BY I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.
"Chicago Throat and Lung Institute,"
McCormick's Block, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets.
In former articles we have spoken of Catarrh, Throat complaints, Bronchitis, Asthma and Bronchial Consumption. We have shown that they have a common origin, and with the exception of Asthma that this origin is an inflamation of the mucous membrane lining the several cavities, and that although we give different names to the diseases, according to their locality, they are yet inflammatory in character, and must be treated as inflamation if we hope to effect cures. [illegible]

New Advertisements.
NEW FIRM,
NEW GOODS
AND
NEW PRICES.
The subscribers have THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of doing a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in the City of Chicago, under the name of
Putney, Knight & Hamlin.
And have purchased what few goods FOSTER, PUTNEY & CO. had on hand after their late closing out sale at a large discount from cost, which enables us to purchase almost an entirely new stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods at the present PANIC PRICES at Auction and elsewhere, which we offer to the Ladies of CHICAGO and the GREAT NORTHWEST at less prices than have been known since Gold was above par. [illegible]
SILKS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
Velvets, Cloths,
FLANNELS, MOURNING GOODS,
Dress Goods,
FRENCH PRINTS, DE LAINES,
Plaid Merinos, Alpacas,
LINEN GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
Gents' and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.
BAREGES, HAWANNAS
GRENADINES,
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
Ribbons, Cloak Trimmings,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
House Furnishing Goods
And Domestic Goods
OF ALL KINDS.
Which we shall sell at New York prices daily.
[illegible]
PUTNEY, KNIGHT & HAMLIN,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE,
105 Lake-St., Chicago.

NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
We have just received a new and well-assorted stock of Goods, comprising a full line of
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
HOOP SKIRTS AND
WOVE CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS
AND NECK TIES,
SUN UMBRELLAS
STATIONERY, ETC.,
Which we are now prepared to sell for cash at
NEW YORK PRICES.
Our assortment is unsurpassed by any house west of New York, and, as we need money, defy competition. Merchants will save time and money by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
3,000 doz. Skirt Braids at 95c pr Doz.
COOPER & SHERMAN,
Jobbers of Notions, &c., 72 Lake-st., Chicago.

300 CITY LOTS
FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
April 5th, 1866,
Comprising the Vacant Ground
South of my residence and west of Twelfth street. Also, the
"Fair Ground"
In Wood's Addition to the City of Quincy.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in two (2) annual payments, with six per cent interest.
Warranty Deeds will be given.
Plats will be published prior to the sale.
These lots average 50 feet front and from [illegible] feet depth.
JOHN WOOD.

CHICAGO, MARCH 16, 1866.
OFFICE OF MUNN & SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Carroll sts.
Spurious or Forged Warehouse Receipts, purporting to be issued by us, were this day discovered in circulation. We therefore request all persons holding our Receipts to present them at our Office for examination.
MUNN & SCOTT.

THE FACT THAT THE UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS ACHIEVED BY
STEINWAY
& SONS,
Both in America and Europe, in spite of the most determined individual and collective opposition [illegible]
STEINWAY PIANO.
SMITH & NIXON,
General Agents for the Northwest.

CHOLERA.
CHOLERA.
Have your old Hair Mattresses Renovated [illegible]
JAMES DURHAM & CO.,
[illegible] Randolph street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
MR. MARTIN P. FOLLETTE
Has this day become a member of our firm. GILLETTE, [illegible] & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Boots and Shoes, 48 Lake street.

TEETH
Extracted without pain by inhaling VITALIZED AIR, at 18 and 19 Lombard Block, west side of the Post Office, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

CHEMICALS
At New York prices, from stock on hand and to arrive, all the preparations manufactured at the Brooklyn Chemical Works, [illegible]

TEETH
Extracted WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of "Nitrous Oxide," at THROOP'S Dental Rooms, 73 Clark street. Recommended by the medical profession.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE.
[illegible]
JOS. F. CLARKSON,
[illegible] Dearborn street.

O. E. MERRILL,
MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED
RATCHET
CHEESE PRESS SCREWS,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
BELOIT, - - - - - WISCONSIN.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
A very nice stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Safe, Show Cases and Fixtures, for sale. [illegible]

PROPELLERS FOR SALE.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.
UNITED STATES
PRIZE CONCERT
To be given at
Crosby's Opera House, Chicago,
May 28th, 1866.
125,000 Valuable Prizes, valued at $422,375.25 will be presented to Ticket Holders, including $100,000 in Greenbacks.
NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED 300,000,
PRICE $1 EACH.
This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket out of every four drawing a prize.
AMONG THE PRIZES ARE
$100,000 in GREENBACKS
Also, 20 Splendid City Residences and City Lots.
[illegible]
Good and Reliable Agents Wanted
In every city, town and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered.
SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES:
[illegible]
WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,
133 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Post Office Drawer 5913.
[illegible]

Davis, Sawyer & Co
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS,
40 Lake Street,
(OVER THEIR BOOT AND SHOE STORE,)
Would inform their friends and the trade that they have in store and daily arriving a large stock of Fresh and Desirable Goods, adapted to the Spring Trade, which will be offered at
VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

Crystal Lake Ice.
The Chicago Ice Company takes pleasure in announcing to its patrons that its IMMENSE HOUSES AT CRYSTAL LAKE and Depots in this City, having a total capacity of OVER 30,000 TONS, are filled with Ice, superior in quality to any in the Northwest, and the Company is prepared to furnish Local and Southern Trade at Reasonable rates.
Office, No. 2 Reynolds' Block, southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets.

Wonderful Improvement in Machinery.
WELCH'S STEAM PATENT BARREL MACHINERY.
Extraordinary Improvement in Barrel Making by Steam.
[illegible]

BROOM CORN SEED.
Farmers, Attention!
[illegible]
F. A. HARRIS & BRO., 48 North Wells st., Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
We offer our entire stock of
Lumber, Lath and Shingles
At reduced prices. [illegible]
QUEAL & SCOTT.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS,
Corner Clinton and Fulton Sts.,
Manufacture and sell
LEAD PIPE, LINSEED OIL,
SHEET LEAD, LINSEED CAKE,
BAR LEAD, LINSEED MEAL.
W. & B. Douglas' Celebrated Hydraulic
RAMS!
St. Louis Shot Tower Co.'s Patent Drop and
BUCK SHOT!
Cash paid for FLAX SEED and OLD LEAD. [illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT!
[illegible]

STEBBINS, KREAMER & CO.,
DEALERS IN BUILDERS'
HARDWARE, TOOLS, &C.,
168 Randolph-St.,
[illegible]

TO THE LADIES!
If you wish to Bleach Clothes to a pure white, without any trouble, use
SAWYER'S
CRYSTAL BLUE!
[illegible]

MERCHANTS CAN MAKE MONEY BUYING
PAPER COLLARS
From E. R. LANDON, Agent for the manufacturers, [illegible] Michigan avenue.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.
WILLIAM TURTLE & CO.,
Room No. 16 Masonic Temple, Dearborn st.
[illegible]
WILLIAM TURTLE,
Late Supt. of Police.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Corner LaSalle & Washington-sts.,
CHICAGO,
Give particular attention both to
BUYING AND SELLING
Grain, Flour, Seeds, Pork,
Lard, Beef, Tallow.
Also, other PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE [illegible]
COMMISSION
[illegible]
F. L. Underwood. Benj. W. Underwood.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided a full year's subscription is taken.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also give your present and future address.

☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866.

THE DEFEATED LOAN BILL.

After a protracted and animated discussion in the House of Representatives on Friday the Loan bill was defeated by two majority. The people will hail its defeat as a proper action on the part of the House. The main features of the bill were as follows:

It provides that the act of March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any treasury notes (legal tenders), or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, *either in the U. S. or elsewhere to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as he may think advisable for lawful* money of the United States, or for any treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value, which have been, or which may be issued under act of Congress, the proceeds thereof only to be used for retiring treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize an increase of public debt: provided that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

We believe that the people are almost unanimously opposed to authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire greenbacks from circulation and issue 5-20 or 7-30 bonds in lieu thereof. They are opposed to increasing the interest on the national debt by $27,000,000 per annum in order to get rid of their legal tenders now fast appreciating to the gold standard. On the contrary, if they had their way, they would retire all the State bank notes from circulation and replace them with greenbacks. The masses of the people are fondly attached to the legal tenders; they have great faith in them. They believe that after another harvest and cotton crop, national currency will be on a par with gold. It is a fixed and unalterable notion among the people that it is cheaper and better all round to have four or six hundred millions of legal tender afloat, free of interest doing the work of money, than to fund them into bonds, pay six per cent gold interest on them, and allow capitalists to take those same bonds, and issue five or six hundred millions of bank notes thereon at ten per cent interest. Whether the people are right or wrong in this opinion, nevertheless that is their solemn belief and conviction. And it would be well for Congressmen to bear in mind that considerable of the taxes are paid by those people and that they own most of the real and personal property in the United States.

Another serious objection to the bill is the clause authorizing the Secretary to sell our bonds in Europe. It is not believed that any good would come of the attempt. Our bonds are being sold in Europe fast enough now. There are five or six hundred millions of them in that country at this time and they are going over in "cords" in every steamer to pay for European manufactures which ought to be made in our own country. It is generally believed that an attempt on the part of our Government to "place" a loan in Europe would have the effect of knocking down the value of bonds both there and here. Besides there is no necessity for making the experiment. The Government is receiving all the money it needs from taxation. Its receipts are far in excess of its expenses. Debt is being paid off every day. The floating liabilities are being liquidated. The National credit is steadily improving. Five-twenties, which a year ago worth but 40 cents on the dollar, were quoted in Frankfort at 75c in coin, three weeks ago, and are doubtless now quoted at 77 to 80c. But it is said that sixteen hundred millions of our national debt will fall due within the next three years, and the question is asked, how is it to be paid? It may be replied, not by converting greenbacks into gold interest bonds; not by hawking our securities among the banks of Europe in search of takers. Neither of these methods will solve the problem.

All other power the Secretary of the Treasury already possesses. The thing for the Government to do is simply to renew its notes. Let it do what thousands of business men are doing every day. Any man who has good credit can renew his paper. The credit of the Government is incomparably better than when it originally sold those bonds. Suppose Mr. McCulloch should advertise in the newspapers that he would give 6 per cent bonds running 10 or 20 years for 7.30s falling due within the next 18 months, and for 5-20s falling due within the next two years, and for certificates of indebtedness and "call loans," does anybody suppose he would not have orders? The whole sixteen hundred millions of "short bonds" now outstanding would be offered to him in exchange for the new long bonds, at a premium.

If the Secretary of the Treasury has not the lawful power to make this sort of exchange, let Congress confer it at once. But as we understand the existing law, he may do it without any other legislation. If so, he can exchange the whole sixteen hundred millions of short time obligations into long time obligations within a year, if he will just say the word. The National banks will gather them all up and send them to him, if he will only agree to send them, in exchange therefor, six per cents, or even new 5-20's.

Why, then, all this humbug and nonsense spouted on the floor of Congress about 1600 millions of debt falling due, and of the necessity of entrusting the Secretary of the Treasury with unlimited discretion to play bull and bear and act as he pleases; to wipe out greenbacks, increase taxes, and become a stock gambler? Thad Stevens denounced the bill as monstrous and dangerous, and Old Thad's head was level.

—He characterized it as a tremendous bill. It proposed to confer more power on a single man than was ever before conferred on any one man in a Government claiming to have a Constitution. While he would repose as much confidence in the present Secretary of the Treasury as any other man, no Legislature should grant such power to any man. With such power conferred on one man, no business community could feel safe, and capital would be withdrawn from business enterprises. The very pending of this bill had thrown a damper upon the business of the country. The Secretary had power to withdraw now from circulation $180,000,000 in the shape of compound interest notes, and besides that he asked power now to withdraw $300,000,000 of greenbacks, which would permit him to contract the currency $480,000,000 in a single year. If this law were passed members would be on the worst rack they were ever on. He did not believe any business firm in the country could survive it. Perhaps the Secretary might not exercise the power, but then again perhaps he might.

WHO SAVED THE UNION.

The Montreal *L'Union Nationale*, the leading Canadian organ of the French population, in discussing the Fenian movement and predicting the course the American Government may take in the premises, says:

"The Cabinet at Washington has not forgotten that the armies of the United States which conquered the South were composed in a great measure of Irishmen, and that the American nation is [illegible] the children of Ireland [illegible] their blood for it, for the peace which it enjoys to-day, and the glory with which the American flag is surrounded."

This statement is ludicrously absurd and grossly false. No portion of the people of the North contributed so little in proportion to their numbers as the "children of Ireland." So far from our armies being "composed in a great measure of Irishmen," that element did not contribute *three per cent of the Union soldiers engaged in the war*. The Fenians behaved well from the start, but they were comparatively a small faction of the Irish, until after Lee's surrender. During the first eighteen months of the war, while McClellan, Buell, Halleck, Fitz John Porter and Franklin were conducting military operations on proslavery principles, in accordance with the views of the Copperheads, a scanty proportion of Irish joined the ranks. But after these do-nothing officers were retired from field commands, most of the Irish "retired" also, and few recruits of the Celtic persuasion were ever afterwards obtained. During the last two years of the war there were more Celtic skedaddlers and deserters in Canada than in our armies, by considerable. The Southern Irish fought desperately for Jeff. Davis, and turned out en masse, and spilt their blood like water to keep down the "d—d nagurs," while in the North the loyal Irish who did their duty, were confined to the Fenians and to those who came to this country in childhood, and had grown up as Americans in political and religious feelings and sentiments. Of course we except the Protestant Irish from these strictures, because they cannot properly be classed as "Celts" or "Irish"—being all of Scotch or English extraction and traditions.

We repeat, that it is ludicrously and absurdly false, to affirm that our armies were composed in great measure, or in considerable degree, of Celts, or that they spilled even their proportionate share of blood for the salvation of the Union, as it is notorious that four-fifths of that whole nationality were fierce and furious Copperheads from November, 1860, till the close of the war, and that [illegible] to volunteer on any terms, but ran off to Canada in droves, every time they were seriously endangered with a draft. Everybody remembers how they denounced, skedaddled, supported Copperheadism, and opposed the war,—with the aforesaid honorable exception of the handful of Fenians then organized. The records of the War Department show that [illegible] of all our soldiers were natives by birth; and that of the foreigners, the Germans furnished three men where the Irish furnished one, and that the negroes furnished three where the Irish furnished one, though the latter are bitterly opposed to the blacks having the right to vote. But we hope the Fenians will prove a marked exception to this illiberal and undemocratic feeling of their countrymen, as they did on the issue of Union vs. rebellion.

SUFFRAGE AS A CURE FOR SUFFERING.

In the discussion of the Freedmen's Bureau bill in the Senate, the following discussion is reported:

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, opposed it, saying the only way to protect the freedman was to give him the ballot.

Mr. Sumner—That's so.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, did not think the right of suffrage would feed the hungry or clothe the naked colored people of the South. Since the days of Townsend's Sarsaparilla, he had not heard of such an universal remedy for human woes as Mr. Henderson proposed to make out of the right of suffrage.

While we agree with Mr. Trumbull that it is far more important that the hungry should be fed, and that the naked should be clothed, than that the hungry and naked should vote, we also agree with Senators Henderson and Sumner that the only way to protect the freedmen in the enjoyment of such rights as will enable him to feed and clothe himself by his own labor is to give him the ballot. Directly the ballot will not feed the negro, but indirectly it will prevent the white man from stealing the fruits of the negro's industry. It will prevent the late masters from enacting, as in Mississippi, that no negro shall own or hire land, and so will help to feed and clothe him. It will prevent the whites from enacting as in Vicksburg, that a negro must pay license fees of $550, before being allowed to do business as a carman, drayman, or hackman, and so would assist the negro to feed and clothe himself. It would prevent them from enacting, as they have in Louisiana, Mississippi, and other parts of the South, that the negro must make his contracts for the whole year during the first ten days of January, or be sold as a slave for the remainder of the year, and so would aid him to feed and clothe himself. It would prevent the whites, as in South Carolina, enacting that no negro shall work except as a servant; that he shall not leave his employer's premises without a pass; that he may be whipped by his master, if under age, and by any Justice of the Peace, if arrived at manhood; that no new master shall hire him without the consent of his old one; that he may be caught by anybody without process and returned as a fugitive to his master, and that the expense of catching and returning him shall be deducted from his wages. All these ameliorations would be secured by giving the ballot to the negro, and they would go farther to relieve him from hunger and nakedness than any amount of money that Congress could disburse. It would prevent masters from combining, with or without law, to force colored labor down below its fair value, and would thus put bread not only in the colored, but in the white laborer's mouth, for all labor, like water, seeks the same level, and where black labor is ill-paid white labor must be also ill-paid.

In short the extension of the suffrage to the colored people would reverse all those outcroppings of oppression; would not only insure the abolition of slavery but the restoration of liberty, and would set in motion a train of causes which would gradually and surely elevate the poorer classes of the South, white and black, substituting education for ignorance, religion for cruelty and refinement for barbarism.

But especially as the President has decided that whether or not it were wise, by the Freedmen's Bureau, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked at the South, in either case it shall not be done, will not Mr. Trumbull introduce or support the proper amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the suffrage, either with proper limitations or universally, as may be deemed best, but so that every colored man North and South shall have it in his power to become a voter. While we would have been glad to see Senator Trumbull's Freedmen's Bureau bill succeed, bridging over the chasm between the enslavement and the freedom of the black man, now that that bridge is swept away, will not our brace of Illinois Senators jointly swim the stream, and plant the standard of universal suffrage on the further shore? Senator Yates is already on the right side. Where is Senator Trumbull?

THE SOUTH.

The present condition of the South is well calculated to arrest the attention of every thinking person. The President of the United States and his partisans constantly refer to the Southern States in the same strain of thought in which they would discuss the particular condition of the New England, Western or Middle States, studiously forgetful of the fact that the former are in a state of chaos, and the other in the highest condition of order and civilization. It is true enough that under our form of government all States, as all citizens, are entitled to the same consideration, so long as they are not guilty of the violation of its essential principles. We do not depreciate Kansas because it is less populous than Illinois, nor do we disparage New Jersey on account of its inferiority of intellectual culture as compared with Massachusetts. But the Republican principle, which apparently eschews all invidious distinctions, would obviously degenerate from liberty into license, if States, in an avowedly chaotic and semi-insurrectionary condition, were placed on a footing of equality with well-organized States of unimpeachable loyalty.

What was the real condition of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and most other Southern States before the war? A State, in its constitutional sense, implies a certain amount of population. No matter how barbarous its most influential citizen, and how uncultivated and neglected its territory and its resources, it is a "State" for all that, but since these States have constrained us by their own acts, to disclose their inner condition and their claims to sovereign power, would it not be sheer insanity to forget that in most of these States swamps were only tempered by plantations and the desert-like silence of vast tracks of land, as wild and uninhabitable as the steppes of Tartary, only broken by the imprecations of the overseer; the howling of the blood-hound, the crack of the lash, and the groans of the slave?

And these are the States whose delegates are now to frame laws for the loyal people of the North. While in a condition that outBabels Babel, not to speak of the treason that is only hushed, and not crushed, and of emancipation that is pledged and not yet accomplished, they are to be re-invested with all the prerogatives of national legislation, and to lay down the law for a people whom they still execrate, and who are met with the jeers of their women and the curses of their men, whenever they set foot on Southern soil. Are we not warranted in asserting that the President and his allies are the worst enemies of the South?

Instead of granting time to its distracted citizens to draw up an inventory of the goods left by the defunct rebellion, and to devise means to save and improve them, these unfortunate men are to be plunged back into the old abyss of political ambition and excitement, and encouraged to drag along in the mire of their old rubbish of civilization, instead of being admonished to concentrate all their energies upon cleaning that Augean stable of life-long slavery and industrial and mental desolation. Instead of being called upon to make the negro forget in his new capacity, the oppression to which he was formerly subjected, their enemies actually incite them to keep down the freedman as they formerly kept down the slave, and instead of being taught to treat the Northern regenerators of their wildernesses respectfully, they are, in reality, confirmed in their old habits of terrorism.

Let them build up their ruined cities; let them cultivate their neglected soil; let them encourage public schools; let them respect honorable industry, whether exercised by black or white; let them help the negro to the attainment of his inalienable rights; let them teach him to use his new-won power for the elevation and not for the degradation of humanity; let them punish all, whether high or low, who still indulge in the old slang and vile practices of barbarism; let them dismiss clergymen who still pander to pagan slavery under the banner of Christianity; let their children be brought up to revere the Stars and Stripes; let them, in short, show that they are really worthy of being citizens of a free and Christian Republic.

THE ONE-MAN POWER.

The 24th of February last was a memorable day for France. M. Thiers, the great minister of Louis Philippe, the foremost statesman and historian of the country, and the leader of the opposition in the French Chambers, on that day, called upon the government to restore liberty to France. "True liberty," he says, "consists in this: The will of the country directing the government. The only real liberty is that which places a nation in possession of its own destinies. In America the protection of the law is often insufficient, but in spite of that, *America is free because nothing is done but what the nation desires.*" M. Thiers traces all the misfortunes of the first Napoleon at Moscow, Leipsic, Waterloo, and worst of all, St. Helena, to his subversion of freedom, and denounces as futile all the efforts of the third Napoleon in attempting to condone for his like subversion of freedom by distant and costly expeditions to Syria, Cochin China, China and Mexico, or by great public structures, or embellishments or by any other artificial device. The one-man power culminated in the downfall of the first, and bodes no good to the second Empire, because, as Mr. Thiers remarks: "Nations may be mistaken, but they err less than a man. The latter commits faults, because not being obliged to deliberate, he is hurried away by his passions. If he holds in his hands the destinies of a great nation he may plunge it in misfortunes. A free nation deliberates, discusses both sides of a question, and has the guarantee of reason against error. Thus the real definition of free government is, one which is obliged to reflect before acting."

These, and other striking passages in M. Thiers' speech, cannot fail to produce a deep impression upon the American mind in our present struggle against the one-man power of Andrew Johnson, as well as upon the French mind, in its contest with Louis Napoleon. It is also well to remember that M. Thiers and his political friends denounce the invasion of Mexico, and urge an amendment upon the Chambers expressive of their astonishment that the French army should still be devoted to the defence of a foreign throne.

☞ The *Hemlandet*, an excellent Swedish journal published in Chicago, gives in its issue of the 13th instant, a Swedish version of the touching correspondence between Mrs. Campbell, wife of the American Minister in Sweden, and the late Fredrika Bremer, which had recently appeared in the New York *Tribune*, together with Mrs. Campbell's reminiscences of Miss Bremer. The love of the great Swedish authoress for the American people inspired her heart to the very last, and the news of our victories though saddened by Mr. Lincoln's violent death, contributed not a little to brighten up her last days on earth. She invited Mr. and Mrs. Campbell to visit her at her country house, but breathed her last before they could avail themselves of her kind invitation.

Prospect of Harmony.

We have the very best authority for stating that the firm determination of Congress, and the unwavering support given it by the loyal people of the country in its effort toward restoring the Union and placing its destinies in loyal hands alone, have not been without effect at the other end of the avenue. It begins to be unmistakably discerned by the President and his Cabinet that the *great masses of the people are against the policy of giving up the legislative control of the Government to unrepentant rebels*; and in consequence thereof an honest effort will be made to adjust and harmonize the discordant views which have so gravely excited the apprehensions of the country.—*Washington Special to New York Tribune.*

Let this "firm determination of Congress and the unwavering support of the loyal people" be continued to the end of the chapter, and the great work of reconstruction will be effectively done and peace will be restored on the basis of the eternal principles of right and justice.

The flatterers and sycophants of the President will begin to whisper and hint to him shortly that it is a fact, that the "great mass of the people *are* against the policy of giving up the legislative control of the Government to unrepentant rebels." Let every loyal man stand fast for the *right*. That course has carried the Union through vastly more dangerous perils than now beset it.

☞ When the result of the election in New Hampshire was known at Concord, Gov. Smythe, who is a grim joker, sent the following despatch to Mr. Johnson:

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.
To President Johnson:
We have carried New Hampshire by about 5,000 majority.
FRED. SMYTHE, Governor.

It would be difficult to conceive of more unwelcome news to the recipient. If the despatch had read "Your policy sustained; the Radicals cleaned out—Democratic ticket elected by 5,000 majority," there would have been joy in the White House, and perhaps another speech to an impromptu Copperhead mob, collected to offer their congratulations.

☞ The postscript to a business letter dated Savannah, Ga., March 8th, 1866, says: "Matters are in an angry and vicious condition in this State, and all the genuine 'loyalty' in Georgia, or at least this end of it, you could stick in your eye without any injury to the visual organ. The President's lenity and 'policy' have done much mischief."

Spirit of the German-American Press.

The Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, of the 16th instant, publishes the memorable dying injunction of Henry Winter Davis, calling upon his countrymen to make universal suffrage of the colored race the indispensable condition of reconstruction and imploring Congress to exercise wisdom and firmness in adhering to that condition and in preventing the States lately in rebellion from plunging the country again into the calamities of civil war by a premature restoration of those States to political equality with the loyal states.

The *Staats Zeitung* also gives a prominent place to the debate on the Paris exhibition of 1867, in which the industrial and scientific products of the Northwest are to be brought forward with becoming completeness.

The Louisville *Volksblatt* of the 10th inst., publishes an editorial entitled "Public Offices," pointing out the fatal consequences of making the dispensation and rotation of public offices dependent upon the behests of partisanship, instead of the intrinsic qualifications of the applicants for, or the incumbents of, the same. The *Volksblatt* is of opinion that however unpopular with politicians, such a reform would meet with the hearty approbation of the people, and contribute towards a greater efficiency of the public service and a purification of the political atmosphere.

The St. Louis *Westliche Post* of the 13th inst. announces the discovery of gold mines in Russian North America which are said to be richer than even those of California. In the same number we find a very interesting and discriminating Chicago correspondence, discussing the various journals published in this city, and commenting favorably on the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The *Westliche Post* of the 14th inst. presents a table in a leading article, entitled "Facts for the party saviours," according to which, under the President's plan of immediate restoration of the rebels, without the so-called iron-clad oath, and with the extra number of representatives accruing from the negro population, the Senate would be composed of thirty-one Radicals, seven renegades and thirty-four Democrats and rebels, or that only Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon would have to vote with the latter in order to secure the triumph of the rebel party. In the House of Representatives, the present estimate of its comprising 135 Radicals, forty Democrats, and seventeen dubious members, would be changed by the adoption of the [illegible] plan by the accession of:

9 Alabamians,	11 Virginians,
4 Arkansans,	4 Texans,
1 Floridians,	8 Tennesseeans (excluding 3 Tennessee delegates); 7 rebel delegates.
10 Georgians,	
7 Louisianians,	
5 Mississippians,	
10 North Carolinians,	
7 South Carolinians.	81

—into a Copperhead majority of 139 swelled by 17 renegade radicals into 153 against only 130 radicals and 3 loyal Tennesseeans.

The *Post* thus brands as utterly worthless the attempt of Cox and Sherman and the other peacemakers, considering the President's determination not to deviate from his scheme, which as the above table proves, would doom the Free State party to an irretrievable minority, and moreover, make the re-election of the President certain in 1868 in the [illegible] of Representatives.

In another editorial article the *Post* quotes an [illegible] elaborate article from the *Cologne Gazette*, one of the leading organs of the European opinion, and draws encouragement from the fact, that this, as all other enlightened leaders of public opinion in the Old World, deplores as we in the New, the fatal encroachments of Mr. Johnson upon the unquestionable prerogatives and duties of Congress.

—The *Post* gives an extract from the Levant *Herald* announcing the reconsideration by the Sublime Porte of the project broached by Macdonald Stephenson in 1850 for the establishment of a railway between London and Calcutta, which is already completed as far as Bazia, in Hungary, from thence to proceed via Semlin, Belgrade, [illegible], Adrianople to Constantinople, to be continued to India through Mesopotamia, or through the valley of the Euphrates, or through that of the Tigris via Mosul and Bagdad. The concession for the Adrianople railway having been already granted by the Sultan, it is hoped that the communication between London and Constantinople will be completed in 1870, in which case the Moslem capital might be reached from Chicago in about a fortnight.

The same journal announces that the late deceased poet Ruckert, whose oriental poetry is well known in American and English literature, left valuable scientific and especially philological writings, the publication of which is to be prepared by his son and literary executor, who officiates as professor at the Breslau University.

The New York *Abendzeitung* of the 13th inst., cautions Congress against Senator Sherman's reconciliation project with the President and argues that, even if Mr. Johnson recants his past errors, there is a wide difference between pardoning the errors and reposing implicit confidence in his protestations of better behavior in the future, and for Congress to overlook this difference would be falling into the abyss into which Mr. Johnson has fallen in his reconstruction scheme, of confounding forbearance with forgetfulness, and in overlooking that if pardoning a sinner may be magnanimity, the oblivion of his sinfulness would be folly.

In another editorial the *Abend Zeitung* looks to time as the great curative of the evils in the South and maintains with much ability that nothing could be a greater God-send to South and North than the extraordinary adoption of a temporary but stringent law excluding the late rebel States from all participation in national politics until 1870, so that political excitement may not divert them from internal improvement and the work of regeneration. Our New York contemporary gathers hope from the fact that the social reorganization of the South has already begun under comparatively favorable auspices, and that while political intriguers only harp upon political technicalities they can only retard but not crush the real progress of consolidation, particularly as in this country it makes even under all these untoward circumstances far greater strides than in the old world even in the most normal periods. How much more then would not the South solve the new and noble problem of free-labor civilization, if at least for a few years to come, these efforts should be left to their own beneficent operations and delivered from the vitiating influence of political strife and ambition.

An editorial of the Louisville *Volksblatt* of the 15th inst., entitled "Labor versus Capital," characterizes the present conflict as one between those two social forces, the Southerners being still antagonistical to the free labor of emigrants and northern people, as the plundering chieftains of the middle ages. The war has overthrown the rebel armies, but the rebellious spirit of the Southern gentlemen and ladies against the first essentials of a free labor civilization is as rife as ever, and if unchecked, threatens to plunge the country again into all the terrors of the irrepressible conflict.

The same journal announces the presentation, to Louis Napoleon, by Professor Bachmann, President of the royal library and member of the Berlin Academy, of [illegible] of the original and altogether [illegible] MSS. of [illegible] Caesar. The *Moniteur*, Napoleon's gazette, makes [illegible] of this new homage paid to the commentator of Julius Caesar.

THE FREE TRADE QUESTION.

The Alleged Advantages of Protection to a New Country.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM JOHN STUART MILL.

Mr. Mill's Reply to "Protection's" Letter in the Chicago Tribune.

Note from Maj. Gen. Perronet Thompson, Author of the Corn-Law Catechism.

[From our Own Correspondent.]
LONDON, Feb. 28, 1866.

I must claim the indulgence of your correspondent, "Protection," as well as of those who think with him on questions of political economy, for presuming to advance English opinions in contradistinction to his and theirs *on matters which concern Americans alone*. I put the last six words in italics so as to draw particular attention to them and the sentiment they are meant to convey, adding as a commentary this: The discussion of the relative advantages of Free Trade and Protection, in and for the United States, is as vitally important and interesting to Englishmen and the rest of us "outer barbarians" as it is to Americans themselves. Some of your Protectionists, who cannot answer arguments in a straightforward manner, endeavor to dodge the issue by appeals to the national prejudices of their audience, entirely denying or forgetting that what is right in one country must be right in another on all questions of principle. Mr. "Protection" ought really to feel obliged to European Free Traders for arguing the case with him, since, if Protection be right, Free Traders are certain to be confuted, and America will thus be enabled to prove to England, France, Belgium and Austria that they understand nothing of political economy in rejecting the blessings of Protection.

In the lengthy correspondence which has appeared in the TRIBUNE since the publication of Mr. Bright's letter, I have noticed a kind of undercurrent of feeling amongst Protectionists which may be summed up as follows: "English writers and speakers on political economy advise us Americans to adopt Free Trade principles so that English manufacturers may flood our market with their goods, and thereby crush and destroy American manufactures." I do not intend asserting that any of your correspondents have been mean enough to impute such an intention *directly*; but such I maintain is the primary stratum of the following sentiment taken verbatim from one of "Protection's" earliest letters:

"It is the interest of Great Britain that all tariffs against her goods shall be removed; and it is the interest of the United States that our manufactures shall not be crushed by the competition of Britain's cheap labor and cheap capital."

The analysis of the above may be given in few words: it is 1st, an imputation of unworthy motives; 2d, an assumption of an impossibility; 3rd, an exciting of national prejudices so as to prevent the audience, that is to say, the people of the United States, from looking the tariff issue squarely in the face. I can assure "Protection" that I for one do not object to his resorting to a dodge which got "played out" in Europe before it emigrated to America; but I certainly do think it surpassing strange that men like Mr. Bright and others, who have earned the plaudits of Americans during the past war, should now be accused inferentially of interested motives because, *when applied to*, they consent to give an opinion on an abstract question of political economy, and indorse that opinion by a few historical facts. Why, a minister of the gospel might with equal justice be accused of seeking to increase his income because he warns sinners against Sabbath-breaking and advises them to attend church.

That was a splendid bit of strategy on the part of your "Protection," when he threw Mr. John Stuart Mill in the faces of Free-traders as an authority in favor of exclusivism. "I next cite," says he, "the reluctant testimony of Mr. John Stuart Mill, the standard British free-trade authority, in which it will be seen that he admits that protection is the true policy of a new country seeking to diversify its industry and naturalize manufactures. This is testimony from an enemy of protection and champion of free-trade." Your stick-at-nothing correspondent then proceeds to quote the paragraph which I give further on, knowing all the time that Mr. Mill could not possibly mean to apply those remarks to the United States in any sense whatever. When I showed "Protection's" letter to that eminent political economist, he was amazed by the deductions drawn from his words; and, had it not been for his Parliamentary and other duties, he would have replied forthwith. Mr. Mill, like all your proved friends in England, feels moreover a large amount of delicacy in addressing Americans on any domestic issue; and knowing how much this is the case, I have induced him, by means of the following letter, to overcome his scruples this once. If there is any "poking-your-nose-into-other-people's-business," the sin must be laid at the door, not of Mr. MILL, but of JOHN BULL, JR. I shall have a great deal more to answer for before getting through with this discussion. On the 15th inst. I wrote to Mr. Mill, as follows:

OUR CORRESPONDENT TO MR. MILL.

"DEAR SIR—When I had the pleasure of meeting you last week at the House of Commons, I stated that public attention was being aroused in America by a warm discussion between the advocates of Free Trade and Protection. The Chicago TRIBUNE, which paper I have the honor to represent in this country, elevated the standard of Free Trade in the great Northwest by the publication of Mr. Bright's letter, and its columns have blazed with the controversy ever since. The flame thus kindled at Chicago has spread over the Republic, and, so far as I have been able to learn, there is scarcely a paper of any eminence in the country which has not joined in the debate. The grand, central argument of American Protectionists is the following: 'It is the interest of Great Britain that all tariffs against her goods shall be removed,' &c. This, sir, is the almost sole defence of protection advanced by the advocates of a restrictive tariff in America; but it is a good defence thus far, because the young disciples of Free Trade know not how to answer it. You, sir, are quoted by American Protectionists as authority for the above error, and the following extract from your works is flaunted triumphantly before the citizens of the United States as reason conclusive why the whole country should suffer for the benefit of a privileged and wealthy few.

"'The only case in which, on mere principles of political economy, protecting duties can be defensible, is when they are imposed temporarily (especially in a *young and rising nation*,) in hopes of naturalizing a foreign industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country. The superiority of one country over another in a branch of production, often arises only from having begun it sooner. There may be no inherent advantage on one part or disadvantage on the other, but only a present superiority of acquired skill and experience. A country which has this skill and experience yet to acquire may, in other respects, be better adapted to the production than those which were earlier in the field; and, besides, it is a just remark of Mr. Rae, that nothing has a greater tendency to promote improvement in any branch of production than its trial under a new set of conditions. But it cannot be expected that individuals should, at their own risk, or rather to their own certain loss, introduce a new manufacture, and bear the burden of carrying it on until the producers have been educated up to the level of those with whom the processes are traditional. A protecting duty, continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the most convenient mode in which the nation can tax itself for the support of such an experiment.'"

"I would ask you, sir, to explain this passage without delay, so that your authority may no longer be cited in favor of an obvious misunderstanding. A single page of letter-press will be amply sufficient for this purpose, at all events until such time as your duties will permit you to reply more fully. In the earnest hope that you will accede to my request, I remain," &c.

In answer to the above, Mr. Mill has replied as follows:

JOHN STUART MILL IN REPLY.

"BLACKHEATH PARK, KENT, Feb. 22, 1866.

"DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge a letter from you dated Feb. 15th, asking me to explain a passage of my *Principles of Political Economy*, in which I express the opinion that a protecting duty for a limited space of time may be defensible in a new country, as a means of naturalizing a branch of industry in itself suited to the country but which would be unable to establish itself there without some form of temporary assistance from the State. This passage you say has been made use of by American protectionists as the testimony of an English writer on Political Economy to the inapplicability to America of the general principle of free trade. The passage has been used for a similar purpose in the Australian colonies, erroneously in my opinion, but certainly with more plausibility than can be the case in the United States; for Australia really is a new country whose capabilities for carrying on manufactures cannot yet be said to have been tested; but the manufacturing parts of the United States, New England and Pennsylvania, are no longer new countries; they have carried on manufactures on a large scale, and with the benefit of high protecting duties, for at least two generations; their operatives have had full time to acquire the manufacturing skill in which those of England had preceded them; there has been ample experience to prove that the alleged inability of their manufacturers to compete in the American market with those of Great Britain does not arise merely from the more recent date of their establishment, but from the fact that American labor and capital can, in the present circumstances of America, be employed with greater return and greater advantage to the national wealth in the production of other articles. I have never for a moment recommended or countenanced any protecting duty except for the purpose of [illegible] industry, in a very moderate time, to become independent of protection. That moderate time in the United States has been exceeded, and if the cotton and iron of America still need protection against those of the other hemisphere, it is in my eyes a complete proof that they ought not to have it, and that the longer it is continued the greater the injustice and the waste of national resources will be.

"I confine myself, on the present occasion, to the one special point which you have referred to me, and do not enter into the fallacies of Protectionism generally, or of American Protectionists in particular. But, since you pay me the compliment of thinking that what is said in my *Principles of Political Economy* is read and listened to by some Americans, I beg to recommend to your notice the further explanations which I have added to the passage quoted by you, in the last published (the People's) edition of that work. I have directed the publisher to send you a copy, and if the important journal with which you are connected is pleased to attach any value to my opinion on the subject, that opinion will be found much more completely stated, with additional replies to Protectionist arguments, in pp. 556 to 558 of the People's edition.

"I am, dear sir, yours, faithfully,
"J. S. MILL."

JOHN STUART MILL ON PROTECTION IN NEW COUNTRIES.

The following is the extract to which Mr. Mill calls attention:

"In countries in which the system of protection is declining, but not yet wholly given up, such as the United States, a doctrine has come into notice which is a sort of compromise between free trade and restriction, namely: that protection for protection's sake is improper, but that there is nothing objectionable in having as much protection as may incidentally result from a tariff framed solely for revenue. Even in England, regret is sometimes expressed that a moderate fixed duty was not preserved on corn, on account of the revenue it would yield. Independently, however, of the general impolicy of taxes on the necessaries of life, this doctrine overlooks the fact, that revenue is received only on the quantity imported, but that the tax is paid on the entire quantity consumed. To make the public pay much that the treasury may receive a little, is not an eligible mode of obtaining a revenue. In the case of manufactured articles the doctrine involves a palpable inconsistency. The object of the duty as a means of revenue, is inconsistent with its affording, even incidentally, any protection. It can only operate as protection in so far as it prevents importation; and to whatever degree it prevents importation it affords no revenue."

Here follows the paragraph commencing, "The only case in which, on mere principles of political economy," &c., quoted by your correspondent "Protection"; and Mr. Mill then continues:

"The only writer of any reputation as a political economist, who now adheres to the Protectionist doctrine, Mr. H. C. Carey, rests its defence, in an economic point of view, principally on two reasons. One is, the great saving in cost of carriage, consequent on producing commodities at or very near the place where they are to be consumed. The whole of the cost of carriage, both on the commodities imported and on those exported in exchange for them, he regards as a direct burthen on the producers, and not, as is obviously the truth, on the consumers. On whomsoever it falls, it is without doubt, a burthen on the industry of the world. But it is obvious (and that Mr. Carey does not see it, is one of the many surprising things in his books) that the burthen is only borne for a more than equivalent advantage. If the commodity is bought in a foreign country with domestic produce in spite of the double cost of carriage, the fact proves that, heavy as that cost may be, the saving in cost of production outweighs it, and the collective labor of the country is on the whole better remunerated than if the article were produced at home. Cost of carriage is a natural protecting duty which free trade has no power to abrogate; and unless America gained more by obtaining her manufactures through the medium of her corn and cotton, than she loses in cost of carriage, the capital employed in producing corn and cotton in annually increased quantities for the foreign market would turn to manufactures instead. The natural advantage attending a mode of industry in which there is less cost of carriage to pay, can at most be only a justification for a temporary and merely tentative protection. The expenses of production being always greatest at first, it may happen that the home production, though really the most advantageous, may not become so until after a certain duration of pecuniary loss, which it is not to be expected that private speculators should incur in order that their successors may be benefited by their ruin. I have therefore conceded that in a new country, a temporary protecting duty may sometimes be economically defensible; on condition, however, that it be strictly limited in point of time, and provision be made that during the latter part of its existence it be on a gradually decreasing scale. Such temporary protection is of the same nature as a patent, and should be governed by similar conditions.

"The remaining argument of Mr. Carey in support of the economic benefits of protectionism applies only to countries whose exports consist of agricultural products. He argues that by a trade of this description they actually send away their soil—the distant consumers not giving back to the land of the country, as home consumers would do, the fertilizing elements which they abstract from it. This argument deserves attention, on account of the physical truth on which it is founded—a truth which has only lately come to be understood, but which is henceforth destined to be a permanent element in the thoughts of statesmen, as it must always have been in the destinies of nations. To the question of Protectionism, however, it is irrelevant. That the immense growth of raw produce in America to be consumed in Europe is progressively exhausting the soil of the Eastern, and even of the older Western States, and that both are already far less productive than formerly, is credible in itself, even if no one bore witness to it. But what I have already said respecting cost of carriage is true also of the cost of manuring. Free trade does not compel America to export corn; she would cease to do so, if it ceased to be to her advantage. As, then, she would not persist in exporting raw produce and importing manufactures, any longer than the labor she saved by doing so, exceeded what the carriage cost her; so, when it became necessary for her to replace in the soil the elements of fertility which she had sent away, if the saving in the cost of production were more than equivalent to the cost of carriage and of manure together, manure would be imported, and if not, the export of corn would cease. It is evident that one of these two things would already have taken place, if there had not been near at hand a constant succession of new soils, not yet exhausted of their fertility, the cultivation of which enables her, whether judiciously or not, to postpone the question of manure. As soon as it no longer answers better to break up new soils than to manure the old, America will either become a regular importer of manure, or will without protecting duties grow corn for herself only, and manufacturing for herself, will make her manure, as Mr. Carey desires, at home.

"For these obvious reasons I hold Mr. Carey's economic argument for Protectionism to be totally invalid. The economic, however, is far from being the strongest point of his case. American Protectionists often reason extremely ill, but it is an injustice to them to suppose that their protection creed rests upon nothing superior to an economic blunder. Many of them have been led to it much more by consideration for the higher interests of humanity, than by purely economic reasons. They, and Mr. Carey at their head, deem it a necessary condition of human improvement that towns should abound; that men should combine their labors, by means of interchange, with their neighbors—with people of pursuits, capacities, and mental cultivation different from their own, sufficiently close at hand for mutual sharpening of wits and enlarging of ideas—rather than with people on the opposite side of the globe. They believe that a nation all engaged in the same, or nearly the same pursuit—a nation all agricultural—cannot attain a high state of civilization and culture. And for this there is a great foundation of reason. If the difficulty can be overcome, the United States, with their free institutions, their universal schooling, and their omnipresent press, are the people to do it; but whether this is possible or not, is still a problem. So far, however, as it is an object to check the excessive dispersion of the population, Mr. Wakefield has pointed out a better way to modify the existing method of disposing of the unoccupied lands, by raising their price, instead of lowering it, or giving away the land gratuitously, as is largely done since the passing of the Homestead Act. To cut the knot in Mr. Carey's fashion, by Protectionism, it would be necessary that Ohio and Michigan should be protected against Massachusetts as well as against England; for the manufactories of New England, no more than those of the old country, accomplish his desideratum of bringing a manufacturing population to the doors of the Western farmer. Boston and New York do not supply the wants of local towns to the Western prairies, any better than Manchester; and it is as difficult to get back the manure from the one place as from the other."

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The discussion of this question in the columns of the Chicago TRIBUNE is beginning to excite a great amount of interest on this side of the Atlantic. It would be well for certain of your correspondents to know that, in the opinion of political economists in this country, not one single argument has yet been advanced against the advisability of free trade, which bears the merit of originality. All their objections, excuses, pleas and fallacies have been used by them at second hand from Europe; and I need not add that it becomes rather amusing to find the played-out absurdities of the Old World located and baptized in the United States. I have laid before Major General Thompson, the well-known author of the "Catechism on the Corn Laws," the following two propositions of your protectionists, two which, by them, are regarded as fundamental and indisputable. The General has a peculiar way of summing up and smashing absurdities; and his laconisms have proved as effective for freedom in this country as the eloquent harangues of Messrs. Cobden and Bright, and the deeply studied arguments of such economists as John Stuart Mill, and such writers as Fonblanque. Gen. Thompson has written the following letters, at my request, for the columns of the TRIBUNE.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR GENERAL THOMPSON, OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IN REPLY TO "PROTECTION" AND OTHERS.

ELIOT VALE, BLACKHEATH, S. E.,
February 19, 1866.

It is urged that

"An impost on foreign manufactures that come in competition with the home-made fabrics, increases the value of the farmer's products, and the wages of mechanics, in a corresponding ratio with the increase in the price of the protected goods."

The answer appears to be, that

"An impost on foreign manufactures increases profits and, perhaps, wages in the protected trades, and diminishes them in the trades which, in a state of freedom, would be the recipients of what is now spent on the enforced trade, which makes a balance of loss in the aggregate to trade. And the final result is that the consumer gets nothing, instead of getting value of some kind for the difference of price. It is the same thing as throwing it into the sea."

It is urged that

"The high-priced labor of America cannot possibly compete with the low-priced labor of English manufactures."

The answer appears to be, that

"There is no reason for giving more for things than they can be got for. Nor for reducing the profits and wages in one set of trades, to raise them in another, with a loss of the difference of price to the consumers besides. It is the principle of 'Rob that rob can.'"

Why young communities are to be benefited by robbing one another, accompanied with a general loss, is more than I can understand. It is Fonblanque's celebrated simile of the monkeys in Exeter 'Change, that stole out of one another's pans.

Yours truly,
T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

Some of your readers may not be acquainted with "Fonblanque's celebrated simile." For their benefit, and especially for the benefit of your short-sighted correspondent, "Protection," and those who think with him, I would say that "Exeter 'Change" was formerly our zoological establishment; that the monkeys therein were all protectionists to a—monkey; that the aforesaid protectionists hit upon the protectionist idea of stealing out of each other's pans; that a general scrimmage ensued in consequence; many pans became upset; and the result was a general loss in the aggregate to the monkey community. Fonblanque adds the telling moral or application "It was shockingly human."

This morning I received another letter from the General; it reads as follows:

"[illegible] Feb. 1866.

DEAR SIR:—Wheat, during the Corn Laws, stood at 80 shillings the quarter, instead of 60. When the Corn Laws were removed the protected [illegible] for wheat. But, it will be objected, [illegible] 20 shillings' worth, which was [illegible] given to the [illegible] grower. Twenty shillings, therefore, was, it may be assumed, lost to trade.

But is the reply. The consumer of wheat did not throw the 20 shillings into the sea. He laid them out on some trades or other where he would [illegible] if they had been given to the English grower. The trades on which these sums were laid out may not have been so united or so ostensible as to make a great show. But their existence and their amount are as undoubted as ever. To refuse taking them into account would be as great foolery as to deny that the man who forged a hundred pound-bank-notes, which never were discovered to be forgeries, did any harm, because the loss fell in the shape of a fractional part of a farthing on the holder of each of the notes in circulation. This, then, I suggest, makes a balance to trade in the aggregate; and, without it, the protectionists would be able to plead that you do not give back all that you take away from the protected. Where, then, does the loss lie? [illegible] protection arises, I suggest that it arises here. When protection existed in this country, every consumer got only one quarter of wheat for his 80 shillings; when it was taken away, he got his quarter of wheat for 60 shillings, and anything he liked best for the other 20. I submit, therefore, that he was a gainer to the value of 20 shillings in one case, and lost them in the other. It is the consumer, not trades in the aggregate, that gains.

Yours truly,
T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

THE BEDFORD TRAGEDY.

Full Details of the Newland-Evans Affair.

Cause and Incidents of the Killing of the Seducer by the Father of His Victim—The Personel of the Parties.

[Correspondence Indianapolis Herald.]
BEDFORD, Lawrence Co., Ind., March 12.

The public has been widely thrilled by the startling event of the killing of Prof. Madison Evans by Dr. Benjamin Newland. Your correspondent is able to give you in greater detail than has been reached in previous accounts the particulars of the affair. Let me commence with a sketch of the parties.

Dr. Newland is a large, portly man, with a fair, florid complexion, thin nose, a little aquiline in its formation, a little bald on the forehead, which gives that feature the appearance of unusual height. He wears a full beard and moustache, dark brown in color and slightly tinged with grey. His countenance, though composed in appearance, bears the impress of the dreadful experience of the past ten days. His daughter, Miss Helen Newland, whose prospects in life have been thus cruelly blasted, is described as a fine looking, intelligent and amiable young lady of eighteen. She had graduated at the St. Agnes Institute, Terre Haute, having been thoroughly educated in the usual branches. She was completing her studies of music, I believe, at the same institution, up to the time when her unfortunate situation rendered her retirement necessary. A letter, written by Evans to Miss Newland, and sent to Terre Haute, failed to reach her, was remailed to Bedford, and is now in the hands of the defence and will be offered in testimony. The letter is eight or nine pages of note paper in length, and in it Evans hopes to make an arrangement some time in May to protect Miss N.'s character. What is the nature of the "arrangement" is not clearly shown. Evans also assures Miss N. that her father suspects nothing, and says that under pretense of borrowing a book, he had gone to Newland's house for the purpose of ascertaining if his suspicions had been aroused.

Madison Evans is described as a man not particularly striking in his personal appearance, but smooth-spoken, oily and insinuating in his manner. He was a member of the Christian Church in good standing up to the time of his escapade with Mrs. Johnson, a couple of months since. Although *formerly* in the habit of exhorting occasionally, he never was a preacher in the church.

His wife is described as an amiable and intelligent woman, highly educated, and, though apparently timid and reserved in deportment, really a lady of considerable force of character. Her maiden name was Batterton, and Evans married her in Bloomington. Having adhered to the fortunes of the deceased, with unreasoning fidelity and love, throughout his previous difficulties, she is now almost heart-broken.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Evans lived on the hill, about the fourth of a mile north of town. After calling at the house, on the fatal night, Newland started back to town, and met Evans at the foot of the hill. There were no witnesses, but parties living near are reported to have heard the challenge, the reply, the shooting, the voice of the dying man, imploring to be allowed to go home to die, the frantic imprecations of the avenger, and the death struggle which ensued. There is a great deal of wild talk about this matter, which is not sufficiently authentic to bear repetition.

TAKING THE BODY HOME.

Mrs. Evans is said to have suspected nothing from Dr. Newland's visit, and did not hear the shot in the hollow below the house. The first intimation she is said to have had of anything wrong, was a visit about 9 o'clock from Elder Mathes, accompanied by some female friends. Knowing that the unusual visit portended evil tidings of some sort, Mrs. E. first thought that her father, who had been quite sick, was dead, and her first exclamation was, "My God! is father dead?" She was told that it was worse—that Dr. Newland had killed her husband. Frantic with grief, horror stricken, the woman's love of the woman still clung to the unworthy man who had brought shame upon her, and disgrace to another happy household, and she entreated them to bring the body to the house. In the meantime the lifeless and mangled remains of the libertine were taken to his office, washed, cleansed of its blood stains, and dressed, so as to present a less ghastly appearance. The dreadful gashes in the throat were sewn up and his cravat so arranged as to hide the wound, in which condition he was taken home.

THE WOUNDS.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether Newland fired one or two shots. At any rate, one shot took effect in the side, just above the hip, passing through the intestines, and lodging under the skin on the other side, inflicting a mortal wound. There is another wound in one of the arms, believed by some to have been a pistol shot. In addition, there was a heavy gash on the chin, and two others, frightful in extent, in the throat—one just below the chin, as if the knife had been struck through just back of the artery and ripped out, and another of the same character lower down. One of the hands was cut to the bone as if the dying man had grasped the knife, and there were also numerous stabs in the back of the neck and shoulders. The knife used was a long, two edged and sharp instrument, called by surgeons a catling, and used in operating. It is a fearful instrument in the hands of a determined man, but so highly tempered as to be liable to break, as did this one.

THE ARRAIGNMENT.

About ten o'clock this morning, Dr. Newland was brought into Court for trial. A great amount of legal talent is arrayed on each side, and there are plenty of means at the command of the prosecution, as well as the defence. The prisoner is represented by A. B. Carleton, T. B. Cobb, N. F. Malott, E. D. Pearson, A. C. Voris, and D. W. Short, of Bedford; Col. Dick Thompson, Governor Dunning, Judge James L. Hanna and Col. Cyrus L. Dunham. It is also thought the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will be retained. For the prosecution appears Moses Dunn, of Bedford, partner of Evans; District Attorney Thomas M. Brown, Gen. Morton C. Hunter and Jonathan W. Gordon, of this city. Hosts of witnesses have been summoned, including most of the young ladies of Bedford.

The court room was crowded with excited spectators, when Mr. Cobb arose and presented an affidavit of the prisoner, supported by the affidavits of numerous citizens, alleging that such a feeling existed in the community that the prisoner could not get an impartial trial, and asking for a change of venue. The most profound stillness prevailed during the reading of the affidavit. Judge Bicknell, after taking the matter under advisement, decided that the affidavit of the defendant alone was justification for granting the demand, and accordingly changed the venue to Floyd county, fixing Tuesday, the 8th day of May, as the day for trial. Washington county was at first suggested, as it was understood that both prosecution and defence were anxious for speedy trial, but there being already two murder cases in that county, Floyd was finally accepted—that being the last county of the circuit, so that the term may be continued by adjournment until the case is finished. The defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of $40,000, his uncle, Dr. Elijah Newland, Mr. Menaugh, of Salem, Henry C. Houston, Jesse A. Mitchell and William A. Ragsdale, of Bedford, going on his bond.

THE FEELING.

As evidenced by the application for change of venue, there is a strong feeling in Lawrence county against Dr. Newland. Unfortunately the affair has assumed something of a political cast, both men having been strong partisans. The trial, when it comes off, will be hotly contested, and no efforts will be spared on the part of the prosecution to pass a conviction, if it is possible to convict a man under such circumstances.

THE CHARLESTON COPPERHEAD RIOT.

Arrest of an Implicated Party.

[From the Mattoon Gazette, 14th.

Benjamin D. Serrell, one of the parties implicated in the assassination of Major York, in the Copperhead riot at Charleston, in this county, two years since, was arrested by policeman Norvell on the train bound east, last Thursday noon. When brought before Justice Fisher for trial, it was proved that Serrell lives at Terre Haute, and just previous to his arrest was on a visit to Windsor, Shelby county, one of the principal localities infested by Copperhead bushwhackers, in this section, in 1864. At that place he expressed great satisfaction, lately, over the death of Mr. Lincoln, and said that Mr. Lincoln was not the only abolitionist that had been killed—that he knew the man who killed Major York, was with him about the time and took charge of, and kept the pistol with which the dastardly work was done. This conversation, reported to have occurred between Serrell and his brother-in-law, coming to the ears of Dr. Wesley York, brother to Maj. York, Serrell was arrested in the act of leaving on the train as above stated. Before Justices Fisher, some fifteen or twenty witnesses were examined, the prosecution being conducted by W. W. Craddock and C. B. Steele, and the defence by W. W. Gill. Serrell was remanded to Charleston jail to await trial for murder at the next term of the Circuit Court. It is expected that the final trial will be thorough and impartial, and that if the prisoner is found guilty of being an accessory in the murder of Maj. York, he will be dealt with in accordance with the law.

The Terre Haute papers say that the boasts made by Serrell were simply a bid for notoriety, there being positive evidence that he was not outside of the State of Indiana during the year named.

FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 17.—The National Convention of Stove Founders unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will proceed at once to introduce into our shops all the apprentices or helpers we deem advisable, and that we will not allow any Union Committees in our shops; and that we will in every way possible free our shops of all dictation or interference on the part of our employees.

This resolution was passed in all the foundries in Troy on Friday afternoon, causing very great excitement among the stove moulders.

Last evening the Iron Moulders and Stove [illegible] resolved that they would refuse to work [illegible] above recited is rescinded. Accordingly this morning the moulders in all the foundries in [illegible] refused to go to work, and they were all closed up. Much excitement prevails.

THE FENIANS.

St. Patrick's Day at Toronto—St. Patrick's Society did not Turn Out—The Hibernian Society—Speech of Mike Murphy—The Orangemen—Bishop Lynch—The Situation in the Provinces—No Prospects of a Row—Despatches from all Points.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
TORONTO, March 17.

The Fenian prospect of taking Canada on St. Patrick's Day has been thus far a hallucination and a fraud. The St. Patrick's Society here determined not to turn out, for fear of a disturbance. The Hibernian Benevolent Society, however, did turn out 610 men—a sorry, sickly crew. After their melancholy pilgrimage had come to a lugubrious termination, they held a heavy meeting. Mike Murphy, President of the Society, made them a diluted speech. He said they felt deeply for Ireland's wrongs, but that they had no wish to have any change or improvement in the Canadian Government, which was as good as they could desire. He regretted that the impression had got abroad that they were not good loyal Canadian subjects, but he did not make any enthusiastic profession of loyalty to Queen Victoria. [illegible] upon his audience, which [illegible] dwindled down to a corporal's guard, for cheers for O'Mahoney and James Stephens, the man that the English couldn't catch.

Every preparation was made here to resist anything like an attempt either at invasion or rebellion. The volunteers, a fine body of men, well drilled and disciplined, and commanded by Gen. Napier, of the regular British army, were constantly under guard at the drill shed. They numbered about 1,500 men, and presented an excellent appearance. In addition to these, however, there was a still stronger force ready to resist any attempt at a rising.

In this part of the country the matter assumes a singular form, and the question is not the liberation of Ireland, but one of sectarian feeling. The Orangemen are, one and all, bitterly antagonistic to the Fenian movement. In Toronto there are twenty-two Orange lodges, and this morning in each of those lodges the members were secretly assembled, armed, numbering in all some three thousand men, ready and eager for service. The pledge had been given, however, that the street procession should not be interfered with, provided they displayed no disloyal mottoes or banners, and made no military demonstration; and this pledge was honestly kept.

It is said that a green flag with some very treasonable emblem, was to have been displayed in the procession, but it was deemed most prudent to keep it hidden. One volunteer to-day was so savage in his threats of firing into the procession, that he had to be put under arrest.

Bishop Lynch, in his morning service at the Cathedral, warned the faithful against any rebellious effort, and spoke very strongly against the men endeavoring to create the present great public disturbances.

Public feeling here seems unitedly anti-Fenian among all respectable people. Some Irishmen feel that they have every civil and religious tolerance under the present Canadian government which they desire, and fully as much as is for the good of their neighbors. Therefore, they are opposed to any disturbance. Of course there is a large amount of scare, and the whole Province is under arms, but in addition to the volunteer force it is asserted on good authority, that if there were an invasion, fifty thousand Orangemen would turn out armed, at three hours notice.

The *Globe* office is to-night receiving despatches from all parts of the Province, and up to midnight there is no prospect of a row anywhere. At Peterboro, a strongly Catholic locality, after mass this morning the Catholics held a large meeting and resolved that in view of threats of invasion from the neighboring States, by people claiming to be assisting their countrymen and co-religionists, they, as loyal British subjects, would regard the attempt to subvert the government under which they enjoy just laws and freedom of religion and education, as audacious and wicked, and pledged themselves to resist by force of arms any attempt at invasion.

At Quebec, St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in the quietest manner for many years, there being no procession, and not even the usual concert. At Port Hope, where there are many Catholics, there was a rumor of two schooners being seen with armed men coming from Oswego to attack that place, and there was great volunteering and preparation, but the armed men came not, and the day passed off quietly.

At Kingston there was a large but remarkably peaceful Irish procession, and some very good loyal speeches were made.

At Guelph and Sarnia there was much alarm last night over an anticipated raid, but there was no raid, likewise no procession, and the day passed off very quietly.

At Dunbar, an enthusiastic volunteering meeting was held, and a large militia force raised, but no celebration of the day of St. Patrick.

At Windsor there was no procession, and all was very quiet. It is understood that the people of Detroit propose, as a grand joke, firing cannon, sending up rockets and building fires to-night, opposite Windsor, to get up a scare, but there is no news of it yet.

The Fenian meeting at Detroit was a failure. Only six hundred and seventy-eight men turned out, and they seemed ashamed of themselves, particularly when they were speechified to by two hackneyed Copperhead politicians.

At Niagara there were, last night, great fears of an invasion. All the military force was ordered out, and ammunition was served, but there was no invasion, and all was quiet to-day.

At Seaforth all was exceedingly quiet, and even a concert for the benefit of a Catholic church was postponed for fear of some excitement.

At St. Mary's the only celebration was by a small band, meandering through the streets and dismally playing "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning."

From two score of other points, in all directions, come similar telegrams, all talking of peace and quiet; none of any invasion or outbreak. The dreaded 17th of March is passed. There is no Irish republic established in Canada. The promises of pillage, rapine, and easy and safe murder in the Provinces have not been fulfilled, and Irish bonds ain't worth a cent. There is a threat of some secret invasion on the 22d inst., and the military are still on the alert.

Large Reinforcements Coming from England—The British Military Strength in Canada—Irish Demonstration in Montreal—Speeches of "His Excellency," Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and Others—Movements in New Brunswick—Threats from Detroit—Indians Offer their Services—&c., &c.

TORONTO, March 17.—It is reported that a United States revenue cutter is watching the Fenians, off Ogdensburgh.

Large reinforcements from England are expected shortly. Some regiments of cavalry are among them. At present, there are about ten thousand regulars in Canada, besides eleven thousand volunteers on duty. There are at least fifteen thousand fully armed militia ready to move at a moment's notice, and eighty thousand more could soon be made available. The Government has an immense number of officers of veterans, well drilled, to lead the militia.

There is a large number of volunteers at St. Johns, and they are daily increasing. There was some little excitement on the Western frontier last night, occasioned by noisy demonstrations in honor of St. Patrick. The troops were under arms all night, but all is quiet to-day.

MONTREAL, March 17.—This was a great day in Montreal. The Irish population turned out en masse, filling St. James street for several squares east and west of St. Lawrence Hall. The procession halted to pay their respects to His Excellency. Several national and loyal tunes were played, when His Excellency appeared at one of the windows of the hotel. This was the signal for tremendous cheers. His Excellency spoke as follows:

As the representative of your sovereign, I thank you for this exhibition of loyalty paid to me. I have every reason to believe that the sentiments of my fellow-countrymen in Canada towards myself are of a kindly description. [Cheers.] But, gentlemen, I do not treat this magnificent demonstration as any mark of personal respect to myself. I accept this demonstration as an evidence on your part of loyalty to your sovereign—[Enthusiastic cheers]—of attachment to the institutions of our land, and as a protest on your part against the principles of wicked men who would disgrace the name of Irishmen—[Cheers]—and desecrate the day of her patron Saint by a wanton attack on a peaceful, prosperous and happy country. [Loud cheers.] Gentlemen, the manner in which you have received these few observations convinces me that I do not misinterpret your feelings. As I accept your presence here to-day as an evidence of the existence of these sentiments among you, so I consider the position which the President of the St. Patrick's Society holds as the commander of one of the finest volunteer battalions in our country [enthusiastic cheers] proof that you will give to these principles no mere barren assent, but that you will be ready, if the necessity should arise (which God forbid!) to back your principles by your stout right arms. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

The procession then moved to the hay market, where the vast assemblage was addressed by Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Major Starnes, and the Presidents of the several Irish societies. The speeches were national and loyal, and from the manner in which the speakers were received there is no doubt as to the loyalty of the Irishmen of Montreal, or that they will not be foremost in the ranks to resist any invaders, come from whatever quarter they may.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., March 17.—Gov. Gordon yesterday sent a message to the New Brunswick legislature in which he said that, although the American Government had given satisfactory assurance that its agents would permit no raiding parties to cross into the Provinces, yet their vigilance might be eluded; therefore, some portion of the Provincial militia should be called out to protect the Province from insult. Money would be required to support the necessary force. The House of Assembly passed unanimously a resolution in reply to the message placing the whole revenue of the Province at the disposal of the Governor for the purposes of defence. All military stations and warehouses in St. Johns are guarded by regular troops and volunteers.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *World's* special Montreal despatch says the Government has just received a letter from an official in Windsor, C. W., stating that the Mayor of Detroit had informed him that he had caused an inquiry to be made into the extent of the Fenian movements in that city, and discovered that there was a likelihood of an attack from that point. The Government has also been notified that the American Government is sending troops to Buffalo to prevent any attack from that quarter.

The Six Nation Indians (Iroquois), colonised on the Ottawa River under a descendant of the celebrated Brant, last evening tendered the services of 1,500 of their braves to the Government.

An officer of the Royal Engineers states that orders were sent to England five weeks since for 10,000 soldiers to be landed at Halifax, who will march from thence to New Brunswick, where the vulnerable point is feared to be. These troops are expected in ten days, and on their arrival New Brunswick, it is considered, will be safe. The ships of war Aurora and Pleiades are even now in the Bay of Funday.

Sir Frederick Bruce has ordered the West Indian squadron to sail immediately for Halifax with all the disposable troops in the West Indies.

The excitement here has very much abated. The Montrealers generally believe that the Roberts and Sweeney faction must give their supporters something for their money, but that the attack will be on the Upper Provinces and in New Brunswick, but not here or at Quebec. They deem it utter madness to attempt the capture of either of these cities. They are, however, actively arming, so that they may guard themselves thoroughly in the event of the troops and volunteers being needed elsewhere.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Among the contributions received at O'Mahoney's treasury yesterday, was one of $25,000 from circles in California. Sixty-five cases of rifles were yesterday delivered at various Fenian headquarters in this city.

A large and demonstrative anti-Fenian meeting was held last evening at Clinton Hall in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—There was a grand Fenian demonstration here last evening in honor of Gen. D. F. Mullen, chief of the military and naval affairs of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Fenian Demonstration at Detroit—Speeches, Procession, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, March 17.

The Fenians of this city have celebrated St. Patrick's Day by a grand celebration and mass meeting. At one o'clock about 1,500 Fenians assembled at Campus Martius, and formed a procession, marching through several of the main streets of the city, and returning again to the Campus Martius, where they were addressed by Gen. H. A. Morrow, Levi Bishop, J. Logan Chipman, and others. Both the American and Irish flags were carried in the procession, and much enthusiasm manifested.

A grand supper took place this evening at the Lodge Room of the Fenians. Delegations were present from a number of towns and cities in the interior of the State.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

BOSTON, March 17.—The celebration of St. Patrick's Day in this city was quiet and orderly. The procession embraced several volunteer military companies, the various Irish benevolent associations, and the Knights of St. Patrick. The latter were mounted. The Fenians did not turn out in a body.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in splendid style in this place. The procession was the largest ever witnessed here, and numbers were swelled by delegations from the neighboring towns. A portion of the Fire Department and a number of civic societies also participated in the demonstration. The procession [illegible] minutes passing the office of the [illegible], en route to the Catholic Cathedral, where high mass was administered. A lecture was delivered in the Cathedral by Rev. Father [illegible] on Ireland and the Irish. The celebration [illegible] with a grand banquet in Corinthian Hall, to which the city authorities are invited.

TORONTO, C. W., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day passed off here without any disturbance. The Hibernians walked in procession, and they made some attempt to cheer O'Mahoney, but little attention was paid to them.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—There has been no public demonstration here to-day in honor of Ireland's patron saint, but services appropriate to the occasion were held in all the Roman Catholic churches of the city. The weather throughout the day has been clear, cold and windy.

NEW YORK, March 17.—It is a fine day. The Hibernians are assembling in great numbers for the procession, which will move at about one o'clock. The streets are thronged with anxious spectators. The utmost good order prevails. It is expected that over 40,000 Irishmen will move in the procession.

Solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated this forenoon by Archbishop McCloskey at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and a panegyric on Ireland's patron saint was delivered by Bishop Lynch, of Charleston.

Many buildings display the American and Irish flags.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The procession of Irish military and Irish societies to-day, was very imposing. It paraded the principal streets, and was received at the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council.

CAIRO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is passing quietly here. No demonstration except by the [illegible]. The weather is clear and cold.

[illegible]—Our Irish citizens are parading [illegible] in honor of St. [illegible]

CINCINNATI, March 17.—[illegible] St. Patrick demonstration to-day was [illegible] affair. The procession [illegible] passing a given point, and [illegible] as well as numbers. About two hundred [illegible] the line were armed and uniformed, but the majority were Irish citizens in their Sunday [illegible]. The sidewalks [illegible] along the line of march were thronged by the [illegible] population, the weather being clear and favorable.

A detachment of regulars passed through the city last night on their way to the lake cities, to guard against a Fenian invasion of Canada.

BOSTON, March 17.—The numerous Irish societies of this city are on parade to-day in honor of St. Patrick. The weather is pleasant, and the procession large and imposing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of the Committee on the Cairo Custom House and Post Office—Bill for Relieving the People of New Madrid—Fort Howard to be Sold—Finances—Soldiers' Demonstration at Alexandria—Decision by the Paymaster General—Dismantling the Forts—Bad Treatment of the Freedmen in Maryland.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, March 17.

The House Committee on Commerce, through Mr. Washburne, Chairman, have made a report on the bill relative to the establishment of a custom house, United States court house and post office at Cairo. They say that in March, 1857, Congress made an appropriation of $50,000 for this purpose, and that this amount has not been expended and is still available for this purpose. The committee are not advised of the reason why this law has not been executed by the proper department of the Government. While this law is unrepealed and in full force, it would be idle to enact a similar law, for that, too, might remain idle on the statute book. The situation of Cairo, its large and rapidly increasing commerce, make it a point where a building for these purposes might be deemed necessary for the public interest, but as a new question, taking into consideration the state of the national finances, and the necessity for the most rigid economy, the Committee could not recommend a new appropriation at this time; but as Congress decided nearly nine years ago that such a building should be erected, they know of no reason why that law should not now be executed as other laws are.

Both Houses of Congress yesterday passed a bill providing that all locations of lands in Missouri, purporting to have been made by virtue of certificates issued under the act of Congress for the relief of the inhabitants of the county of New Madrid, who suffered by earthquakes, which are invalid in consequence of having been made or located after the expiration of the time specified by law for making said locations, should and the same are hereby declared to be as valid and as binding as if the said locations had been made and fully completed within the time prescribed by law, provided, said locations shall be according to law in all other respects; but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to comprehend, include or extend to any land within township 48, north range seven, east of the fifth principal meridian lines inside the State.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands have reported a bill authorizing the commissioner of the General Land Office to sell at public auction all the unsold lots of that portion of that public location known as Fort Howard, military reserve, which is located in the county of Brown, and State of Wisconsin, giving no less than two months notice of the time and place of such sale by advertising.

The receipts from internal revenue this week amounted to $3,393,998. Total since July 1st, 1865, $235,491,314. Upwards of $1,000,000 in national currency was issued to banks during the week—making a total now in circulation, except $384,997, the securities held by the Treasury for this circulation amount to $[illegible]. The Government deposits in the banks on the 10th instant were $31,701,355.33 for which United States securities to the amount of $35,703,350 were held by Treasurer Spinner. The disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department during the week were $22,353,377.

The Alexandria *Journal* of to-day says: Considerable excitement was caused last evening at the fair being held at Stewart's Hall by the M. E. Church South, by the entrance of a number of soldiers, bearing with them a large United States flag, which they posted in a conspicuous place. They all paid for their admission, and spent very freely of their money while in the hall. Shortly after their entrance they requested the removal of the portraits of the rebel Gens. Lee and Jackson, which had been allowed by the managers to be hung in different parts of the hall. The portraits were promptly removed by the managers, and after the soldiers had obtained this, their avowed object, they retired in an orderly manner, taking with them the flag which they brought.

Collectors of internal revenue in the Southern States have been instructed by the Commissioner to collect tax on taxable property which is being removed from their respective districts; and in case the duty on cotton or other articles, which may have been assessed, is refused, after demand has been made, proceedings will be instituted for the collection of the duties by the sale of the property, unless the articles are removed under bonds, as provided by the regulations of Oct. 2, 1865.

On a claim for $100 bounty preferred by a soldier who enlisted July 1st, 1861, under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 15 and 25 of 1861, which do not limit the term of enlistment to two years service, in order to entitle volunteers to the $100 bounty allowed at that time, and who were discharged for disability before the expiration of two years, the Paymaster General has decided that the soldier is not entitled to the bounty in question for these reasons, viz: The act of July 22d, 1861, applies to all three years' men who enlisted from the commencement of the rebellion up to the call of July 18th, 1862; but General Order No. 25 of 1864 from the War Department is explanatory of General Orders Nos. 15 and 25 of 1861, and this plainly states that a continued service of two years is requisite to entitle volunteers to the Government bounty.

The dismantling of the ten fortifications north of the Potomac, which was ordered yesterday, reduces the inland defences of Washington to a peace footing, and leaves of them only the powerful water battery of the Maryland shore above Fort Foote, which is armed with the heaviest and most improved artillery, commands the Potomac for miles below and above the formidable work on the Virginia shore near Alexandria, known as Battery Rodgers, manned with heavy guns of long range, to guard the river approaches to the metropolis, and Fort Whipple, in Virginia, about midway between Alexandria and this city, used as a military prison, and to which the old Capitol prisoners were removed. The former will no doubt be permanent and strengthened. One or two works in Virginia are temporarily retained for storage of ordnance.

The application for clerkships in the Treasury Department are about thirty per day. The appointments average about two per week.

The treatment by the whites of the colored people in certain sections of Maryland is as bad, if not worse, than in most of the Southern States. A communication was received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from Queen Anne county, which states that gangs of desperadoes are roaming about the county, perpetrating outrages upon the negroes in that section. Returned colored soldiers are waylaid and beaten, and their muskets, which the Government permitted them to retain, are taken away from them.

On the 7th inst. the teacher of the colored school was assailed and beaten badly. He finally succeeded in breaking away from his assailants and was vigorously pursued by the rowdies, who fired several shots at him. On Sunday last two men on horseback came to the colored church in which was kept the colored school and set it on fire, burning it to the ground. The county authorities wink at these outrages, and when complaint is made by negroes, refuse to take testimony against their white assailants.

Reciprocity Treaty—Correspondence between Senator Fessenden and Hon. William A. Graham—Letter from Secretary McCulloch in Reply to a Resolution of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—It is known that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British Provinces expires to-day (17th of March); but the Treasury Department will not consider that it has terminated until 12 o'clock to-night, in order that merchandise, etc., now in transit may have an opportunity to reach its place of destination.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, U. S. Senator elect from North Carolina, publishes a statement from which it appears that in January he addressed a letter to Senator Fessenden, suggesting that it would be but justice to permit the delegation elected from each State to be present at the reception of all evidence touching the State or any of its members before the Committee on Reconstruction, with the privilege of cross-examining witnesses and of introducing counter evidence, if they shall deem it proper.

To this letter Mr. Fessenden replied as follows: "It is not customary to allow a cross-examination of witnesses before a committee appointed to report on a subject not involving individuals. The committee is supposed to be desirous of ascertaining the truth, and capable of making all the examination necessary. The committee is quite willing, however, to examine any witnesses who may be produced, having a knowledge of the subject matter, to any reasonable extent. The credentials of gentlemen claiming to be Senators, have not been referred to this committee, and there is no probability that they will be."

Mr. Graham subsequently replied as follows: My sole purpose is to aid the committee so far as this State (N. C.) is concerned in the ascertaining of the truth, and to guard against *ex parte* testimony from unknown or irresponsible sources. If, therefore, the committee will at any time furnish the points on which evidence is desired, or of prejudiced testimony which it is necessary to meet, my colleagues and myself will gladly avail ourselves of its permission to offer such relevant proof as may be in our power.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following was to-day laid before the House of Representatives:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 17, 1866.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution from the House of Representatives, under date of the 5th inst., requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a statement showing the amount of money now in the United States Treasury, including all sums in the hands of Assistant Treasurers, national banks, and all other depositories, designating the amount on each separately, and report the same to this House. I transmit herewith a communication from the Treasurer of the United States, together with statements prepared by him furnishing the information called for by the resolution, from which it will appear that the available balance in the treasury, according to returns received to the 10th inst., is $[illegible], consisting of coin, $57,799,921.17; currency, $[illegible], of which sum $31,701,355.33 was on deposit in national banks designated as depositories.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Advices from the South report much rejoicing among the freedmen over the orders of the Freedmen's Bureau, that marriage among them must be respected; also that the planters are becoming alarmed at the discovery that there are not negroes enough to cultivate one-half of their lands.

The War Department proposes, as soon as Illinois shall transfer jurisdiction of the land and shores of Rock Island, to establish an arsenal there.

Out of eight hundred and fifty applications, the President yesterday appointed ten West Point cadets, in accordance with the law empowering the Executive to appoint annually ten cadets from the country at large.

An agent of the Russian Government has been in Washington during the present week engaged in examining our system of the disposal of public lands, with a view to the improvement of the system now in use by his own country.

The published report, that fractional currency to the amount of $13,000 is issued daily by the Treasury Department is incorrect. The Superintendent of the Printing Division daily delivers from $5,000 to $10,000 in fractional currency.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., March 16.—The Governor has vetoed the homestead bill and the bill allowing land sold under [illegible] to be redeemed in two years. The Senate passed both bills over the Governor's veto. The House refused to pass either. Both Houses adjourned *sine die* at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

Review of the Chicago Pork and Beef Packing for 1865-6.

CHICAGO, March 17, 1866.

[illegible]

It has been most gratifying to find the great improvement in the style of our packing, and that, under the rigid inspection established by the Pork Packers' Association, our brands are assuming a proper position in the Eastern, Canadian and Southern markets. [illegible]

[illegible]

We are faithfully yours,
HENRY MILWARD.

Summary of the Beef and Pork Packing of 1865-66.

Packers.	CATTLE. Cattle.	HOGS. Live Hogs.	Dressed Hogs.	Total.
Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Culbertson, Blair & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reid & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. M. Stafford & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. W. Higgins & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boyd & Small	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hubbard, Burt & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. S. Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster, Hough & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milward, Barron & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Kriegh & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. McKichan & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones & Gifford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow, Quirk & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhodes & Whyte	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobey & Booth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. S. Palmer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Brothers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leland & Mixer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turpin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shaw & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thoms & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash, Thom & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Hayward	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Nash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Brinkworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunderland & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joseph Nash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hurlbut & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. & W. H. Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gardner & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. C. Reed & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stewart, Banger & Holihan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turner & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Six Houses, estimated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Year 1864-5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Those marked thus are omitted in the computation rendered.

[illegible] of Lard Averages, as a large portion of [illegible]

Statement of Current Prices of Provisions from Nov. 4th, 1865, to March 17th, 1866.
(Compiled from Actual Transactions.)

[illegible]

THE PROVISION TRADE OF CHICAGO.

The Pork and Beef Packing for 1865-6.

Elsewhere in to-day's TRIBUNE will be found full particulars of the Pork and Beef packing just closed, as collected by Messrs. Henry Milward & Co., provision brokers, of this city, from which it will be seen that the number of Hogs packed this season amounts to 501,452, against [illegible] the season of 1864-5. The Beef packing aggregates 23,750 head, against 93,450 for the [illegible] previous.

The packing at Cincinnati for the past season only aggregates 354,079 or 147,383 less than at Chicago. For the 5th consecutive season, Chicago takes the lead—still maintaining her position as the greatest pork-packing point in the United States, as well as being the largest beef and grain market in the world.

As Mr. Milward's compilation is an elaborate one, it would be only a needless repetition to enter into any details in relation to weights, product, &c., all of which will be found fully enumerated in connection with the packers' list.

The following table shows the weekly receipts of Live Hogs from Oct. 1 to March 16 for three seasons, to which are added the aggregate receipts of Dressed Hogs per rail for the same time:

[illegible]

The following table shows the weekly shipments of Live Hogs from October 1st to March 16 for three years, to which we add the aggregate shipments of Dressed Hogs for the same time:

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Hogs—live and dressed—for a series of ten seasons:

[illegible]

The following table shows the number of Hogs packed in Chicago for a number of [illegible]:

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Hogs and Beef Cattle for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1866:

[illegible]

NCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Chicago Pork and Beef Packing for 1865-66.

[illegible]

Old Pork Packing of 1865-66.

[illegible]

THE PROVISION TRADE OF CHICAGO.

The Pork and Beef Packing for 1865-66.

[illegible]

FROM ST. PAUL.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

[illegible]

FIRE AT BUFFALO.

[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 17.

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 17, 1866.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

LIST OF LETTERS

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

[illegible]

SCANDINAVISKA LIST.

[illegible]

LETTRES FRANÇAISES, &C.

[illegible]

HOLLANDSE BRIEF.

[illegible]

—Office open from the 1st of April to the 1st of November, from 7 a. m. till 7½ p. m.; from November 1st to April 1st, from 8 a. m. till 7 p. m. The vestibule will remain open until 8 o'clock p. m. On Sundays from 8½ a. m. till 10½ a. m.

SAMUEL HOARD, P. M.

Domestic Dry Goods, &c.

REMOVAL.

JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.

HAVING

REMOVED TO

384 & 386 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

NOW OFFER THEIR

SPRING STOCK

OF

MEN'S

Furnishing Goods,

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
CRAVATS,
TIES,
SCARFS, &C.
SILK, LINEN
And COTTON HDKFS,
PAPER AND LINEN COLLARS,
CAMBRIC, MUSLIN
And WOOL SHIRTS,
PATENT Shoulder Seam SHIRTS
LINEN, JEAN, and
MUSLIN DRAWERS,
DRESSING ROBES,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
TRAVELLING SHIRTS.

We invite the Attention of Buyers from all Sections of the Union.

UHL & GIHON, Jr.,

880 Broadway, cor. White-st.,

NEW YORK.

Domestic Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

Have now in store the following Goods, viz.:

Cassimeres,
Satinets,
Kentucky Jeans,
Double and Twist Cass.,
All Wool Tweeds,
Shirting Stripes,
Apron Checks, &c.

We have also on consignment

IRISH LINENS,

of the well known make of

WM. GIHON & SONS.

Canvass,
Ravens Duck,
Elastic Duck,
Brown Duck,
Blouse Linens,
Farmers' Drills,
Duck Coatings,
Colored Alpacas,
Black Alpacas, &c., &c.

To which we invite the attention of buyers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

[illegible]

MEARS' WOOD STOVE

FOUNDRY OFFICE,

236 & 238 LAKE STREET.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

CHICAGO, ILL., March 15th, 1866.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his mode of treatment, I desire to send sufferers from self-abuse the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6408, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

☞ Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and unfitness in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershatt, Toledo, Ohio Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. Signed William A. Batchelor, New York. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at Drug Store 221 East Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Dr. Foote's Advertisements.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Comfort and Cure

FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Croup.

How it may be easily Prevented; also Cause and Cure. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Confidential Information

FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Medical Common Sense.

400 pages—100 Illustrations. $1.50. Sent by mail everywhere, post paid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the Author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

How to Cure Diphtheria.

The peculiar and so often fatal complaint called Diphtheria, which is more common among children than among grown up people, may promptly be cured by the use of Dr. Radway's Ready Relief and his Regulating Pills. The Diphtheria is a malignant disorder, commencing with sore throat and going on to violent inflammation, congestion, and the formation of a false membrane in the throat, which finally suffocates its victim and produces death. Diphtheria is, therefore, a serious malady. It will not do to treat it with neglect, or to waste time by applying to it inefficient remedies. Even if an experienced physician be called in, he will not promise that, with all his skill, there is a certainty of his saving the life of the sufferer. That promise can only be conscientiously indulged in when, the moment the child or adult is seized with diphtheria, you apply Radway's Ready Relief to the throat and chest, and administer from one to three of Dr. Radway's Pills to regulate the bowels. As soon as you do that all danger disappears. You may rely upon immediate relief and upon a speedy cure. There must be no procrastination in the case. You must act quickly, for Diphtheria is of so active a nature itself that, unless speedily and vigorously attacked by a powerful remedy like the Ready Relief, it soon acquires the mastery and defies all medical ability to dislodge it. But Radway's Ready Relief vanquishes it directly. The throat experiences ease the instant the Relief is rubbed upon it. The false membrane ceases to form. The inflammation abates. The congestion diminishes. The suffocating symptoms depart. The Regulating Pills do the rest. They expel the morbid humors which cause the complaint, and the affected, the patient is permanently well. Sold by druggists. The trade supplied by Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

No Excuse for a Bald Head!—UPHAM'S MARACHELLA causes the hair to grow on bald heads, prevents it from falling out, and promotes the growth of the beard and moustache. One bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Hair Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once, by the use of Upham's Freckle, Tan and Pimple Banisher. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

A Physiological View of Marriage,

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

The New Drug Store.

HELMBOLD'S New Store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of Drugs and Chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants at this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and Physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded. [illegible] Helmbold keeps constantly on hand a large and fresh supply of his celebrated Preparations, viz:

EXTRACTS OF BUCHU,

and the

EXTRACTS OF SARSAPARILLA.

The attention and patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, and satisfaction is confidently guaranteed. No. 594 Broadway, N. Y. City.

General Notices.

TRANSPORTATION

FOR

Utah and Montana.

I am prepared to transport in Mule and Cattle Trains Three Thousand Tons Freight to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, and to Virginia City, Helena and other points in Montana Territory.

Address ANDREW STUART,
Late Overland Freighter for Government,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

Refers to

J. H. Britton, President Third National Bank St. Louis; Jas. Robb, Cashier Third National Bank Chicago; Jay Cook & Co., Philadelphia; American Exchange Bank, New York; John Andrews, President State Bank of Ohio, Columbus, O.; the Secretary of War and Quartermaster General, D. C.

Leavenworth, Kansas, March 14, 1866.

TO PARTIES WISHING TO INVEST IN A

Good Manufacturing Business.

We now offer for sale a complete set of wheel machinery and fixtures, consisting of five spoke-lathes, [illegible]

Medicinal.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
CURES
Kidney Diseases.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
CURES
Rheumatism.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
CURES
Dropsy.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
CURES
Gravel.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
CURES
Chronic Gonorrhea.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
CURES
All Secret Diseases.
SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU
CURES
Female Complaints

BUY IT! TRY IT!
TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Apothecary does not have it TELL HIM TO GET IT of E. SCOVIL, in Chicago, or of D BARNES & CO., in New York, or of the General Agents, BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

Price—ONE DOLLAR.

CHEROKEE PILLS,

Or Female Regulator,

Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Sick Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely sugar coated. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife, and Mother in the land.

Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Or they are sent by mail, free of postage, in an ordinary letter, free from observation by addressing the sole proprietor,

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, 37 Walker St., N. Y.

N. B.—Cherokee Pills No. 2 are prepared, for special cases, when milder medicines fail; these are sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of $2, the price of each box.

DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING ELIXIR!
Or Essence of Life.

Cures General Debility, Weakness, Hysterics in Females, Palpitation of the Heart and all Nervous Diseases. It restores new life and vigor to the aged, causing the hot blood of youth to course the veins, restoring the organs of Generation, removing Impotency and Debility, restoring manliness and full vigor, thus proving a perfect "Elixir of Love," removing Sterility and Barrenness in both sexes. To the young, middle aged, and aged, there is no greater boon than this "Elixir of Life." It gives a new lease of life, causing the weak and debilitated to have new strength and vigor, and the entire system to thrill with joy and pleasure.

"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease."

Price, one bottle $2; three bottles $5; sent by express to any address.

Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe; some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets or advice to the sole proprietor

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
37 Walker street, N. Y.

Roback's Bitters.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Fever Complaints,
Depression of Spirits,
Sudden Flashes of Heat,
Dimness of Vision,
Trouble with the Bowels.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Prostration of the System,
Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Sick Headache,
Pain in the Chest,
Pain in the Back,
Nervous Headache,
Bilious Headache,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nervous Debility.

FOR SALE BY
Druggists Everywhere.

Hotels.

"WELLAND HOUSE"
HOTEL,
ST. CATHARINES, C. W.

For sale, on favorable terms, one-third interest in the above mentioned first-class Hotel and its furniture.

This house, which was designed expressly for the business, is substantially built, and in good repair, and enjoys a fair share of the travel. Its original cost was upwards of $60,000, and it has lately been improved at considerable outlay, by the erection of Baths connected with it, into which the mineral waters of the place have been introduced.

To any person who understands and wishes to engage in the Hotel business, and who would take the active superintendence of the house, this offers an excellent opportunity of embarking in a profitable business, as year by year the curative nature of the waters is becoming more widely known, and the business will naturally increase and extend itself.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. BELL & GUNDRY,
Agents Bank of Montreal, 32 Pine st., New York.
R. REID, Esq.,
Agent Bank of Montreal, 48 LaSalle st., Chicago.

Or the Managers of the Bank of Montreal at Hamilton or St. Catharines, Canada West.

Business Cards

HAWORTH, JOHNS & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c.

Agents [illegible] W. TAYLOR & CO., New Orleans, La.

196 South Water Street, Chicago,

AND 37 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI.

☞ Liberal advances on shipments.

Refer by permission to Fourth National Bank, Chicago; Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Chas. Randolph, Pres't Board Trade, Chicago; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; J. W. Taylor & Co., New Orleans; First National Bank, Decatur, Ill.; James Millikin, Banker, Decatur, Ill.; J. R. Corin, [illegible] Decatur, Ill.; Pedrecord & Burrows, Decatur, Ill.; [illegible] Hoskle & Son, [illegible]

MOWING AND REAPING
MACHINE
KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines now give their exclusive attention to this branch of their former business, and solicit orders from makers of machines for cutters of superior quality and style of workmanship, to be executed at reasonably short notice. The merits of these goods are known by the leading implement makers of the country, many of whom have been supplied by us for the past ten years.

THE WHITMAN & MILES MANF'G CO.,
West Fitchburg, Mass.

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake-St.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY, HARDWARE,

Horse Collars, Fly Nets,

LEATHER,

CARRIAGE GOODS,

Springs, Axles, and Carriage Timber.

Have the LARGEST and BEST Assorted Stock to be found in the West.

Tobacco and Cigars.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS

At the Illinois Penitentiary Cigar Agency, No. 14 South Clark street, Chicago. [illegible] goods. No one can compete with us in price and quality of stock.

HENRY A. BALDWIN, Agent.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
Lake st. Chicago, Ill.

City Notices.

CITY COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PAVING

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR FILLING AND PLANKING ALLEYS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT SALE—Queensware, Cutlery, Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, [illegible] at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, [illegible] Nashville, Tenn., [illegible]

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon, U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT Property at Macon, Ga. [illegible]

F. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt. Col. Com. Augusta Arsenal.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 16, 1866.

[illegible]

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES, by direction of Bv't Brig. Gen. [illegible]

JNO. L. WOODS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, April [illegible] at same hour and place.

JNO. L. WOODS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

To Contractors.

GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES AT CAIRO, ILL., FOR LEASE.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

Lumber.

LUMBER! LUMBER!—200,000

[illegible]

WARREN INSTITUTE.

[illegible]

BROOM CORN SEED.

[illegible]

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

[illegible]

BROWN'S UNIVERSAL BROOM HEAD

"Make Your Own Brooms."

[illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.—Send $1

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866.

THE CITY.

FRED. DOUGLASS has been engaged by the Ministry at Large to lecture in this city, for the benefit of that institution, on the 19th instant.

THE WILLS CASE DISMISSED.—The suit of Horton against Wills, for an alleged improper [illegible] ... [illegible] to buy back mail.

CHANGE OF NAME.—[illegible] ... from Chicago to this place [illegible] beyond.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—A special meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held [illegible] evening, March 20th, for the purpose of hearing and discussing the report of the committee of six appointed at the meeting of February 13th last, to consider the subject of the location of the proposed new building. The meeting is called at the instance of said committee, and a full attendance is earnestly requested.

FRED. DOUGLASS' LECTURE.—The sale of seats to Fred. Douglass' lecture, on Monday evening, in the Opera House, is progressing rapidly. We are requested to state that the sale will be continued on Monday between the hours of nine and four, at the Opera House ticket office. The subject of the lecture is "Reconstruction." It will be remembered that Mr. Douglass returns to Chicago on invitation to deliver this lecture.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A miserable wreck of a woman locked up in the cells of the Second Precinct Police Station on Saturday, and too much intoxicated when arrested to be able to give her name, was found yesterday morning hanging by the neck to the cell door, to which she had attached herself by means of a handkerchief. She was cut down before she had sustained any material injury from the suspension.

BOOK BORROWING.—A rather novel feature of the "confidence" game has recently been practised to a considerable extent in this city. A man "in shirt sleeves" enters the office of a lawyer and begs to look at a "Webster's Unabridged," or a law book; of course the presumption is that he is a student in a neighboring law office, and the volume is readily produced, and no objection is raised when the loan of the book is requested for a few moments. This is the last seen of it. Blackstone and Webster seem to be the favorites thus far.

ARREST OF RAILROAD ENGINEERS.—Joseph Kingsland, one of the prominent speakers at the demonstration in the old Board of Trade Hall on Wednesday last in favor of the "Brotherhood of the Foot Board," of which he is a member, was arrested on Friday last in Laporte, Ind., with one William Adams, also a member of that organization, on a charge of riot and assault and battery, committed during the strike on the Michigan Southern Railroad in January last. They are charged with having taken one of the new engineers by force from the engine on which he was engaged.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of Administrator's sale of the property of Vreman Becker, deceased, consisting of about two millions of feet of lumber now lying at yard No. 480 North Pier; also, a variety of agricultural implements, consisting of threshing machines, hay rakes, hay loaders, etc., and material and patterns for making the same. The latter can be seen at Nos. 41 and 43 South Canal street. Sale of lumber will take place at the Pier, April 3, 1866, at 10 a. m.; sale of implements at store house, 4th of April, 10 a. m. Bargains may be expected.

LARCENY OF VALUABLES.—Frederick Anche, the proprietor of a German boarding house, located at No. 722 South Canal street, appeared in the Police Court yesterday afternoon and accused one of his boarders, named Michael Acker, who was in the dock, of stealing $180 worth of gold and silver valuables, in the shape of watches, chains, rings, guns, etc. He stated that yesterday forenoon in coming down stairs from his room he met the prisoner going up, and a few minutes afterward, as he was ascending the stairs he met the prisoner descending, and upon repairing to his room he found the bureau drawer open, and the articles gone. The evidence, though purely circumstantial, was deemed by the Magistrate sufficient to justify him in holding the prisoner in bonds of $500 for trial in the Recorder's Court.

BOGUS LOTTERIES.—On Sunday morning, March 11th, we published a letter from one "S. S. Lemon" in Plano, Ill., to a U. S. officer in St. Louis offering to sell lottery tickets; and on the following day we published a card from George Lemon, jr., of this city, offering a reward of $200 for the discovery of the writer of the letter in question. Detective Tennicliffe, of the Mayor's force, paid a visit to Plano last week, and, by means of decoy letters succeeded in arresting a man named C. Linden, a carpenter, who after some trouble acknowledged himself to be the author of the letters. He was brought to Chicago on Saturday and taken before Commissioner Hoyne, by whom he was held over in the sum of $500 for a further hearing. Detective Tennicliffe exhibited a very good sample of his customary shrewdness in working up the case. The money has been paid over to him.

A TILL-TAPPER ARRESTED.—Henry Smith, an intelligent appearing lad of seventeen, was placed in the prisoner's dock at the Police Court yesterday afternoon to answer the charge of till-tapping, preferred by Dr. J. M. Sullivan, whose place of business is on the corner of Madison and Halstead streets. The complainant stated that he left his store for a few minutes on Thursday evening to obtain some change, and upon returning he discovered the prisoner, and a companion named George McLain, in the act of robbing his money drawer. He sprang through the door and seized the young robbers, but the boy McLain succeeded in jerking loose and making his escape. Upon searching young Smith he found $6.60 in his coat pocket, which he acknowledged to have extracted from the till. The prisoner was required to give bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance before the Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.—At about two o'clock yesterday morning, a policeman doing duty on North Clark street discovered a man attempting to remove a pane of glass from the window of George Richtenwald's boot and shoe store, No. 222, on that thoroughfare. Thinking this a rather bold action on the part of the burglar, the officer remained quiet and gave him all the time he required to effect a successful entrance, when quietly crossing over he took a position beside the hole through which the fellow must needs pass in making his escape, and when he emerged laden with several pairs of boots, made a strike for him, but by a dexterous "left oblique" movement the fellow made his escape and started off up the street at race-horse speed. The officer pursued and at intervals of about ten rods fired a shot at him from his revolver, until four cartridges were expended, when the marauder surrendered. An examination of the contents of the store was then made, when it was discovered that several odd boots had been taken. The prisoner was taken before the Police Court where he gave his name as John Saber. He pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and in default of $800 bail was committed for trial in the Recorder's Court.

A SUGGESTION.—There exists in the city of Cincinnati a Board of Inspectors, whose duty it is to examine into the state of buildings, and "tear down or otherwise make safe" such as may be deemed unsafe for human creatures to dwell in. The creation of such a Board in Chicago would be attended with many advantages. A Board of Inspectors of insecure buildings is a desideratum here; by and by it will be as indispensable as a Board of Public Works or a Board of Police. Chicago is not a very old city; it does not contain any dwellings which could properly be called time-worn; but there is no lack of material in our city for a Board of Inspectors to operate upon. There are hundreds of buildings around, which have already reached far beyond their natural term, and which it would be much to the advantage of the dwellers to "tear down or otherwise make safe." There are streets in certain portions of this city, the houses in which have such a card-castle appearance that a Board of Inspectors would probably go in for total demolition. The appointment of a Board similar to that of Cincinnati and other cities has become necessary in Chicago for the protection of life and limb.

A STEAM TUG ON FIRE.—On Sunday forenoon between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the cook room of the steam tug "Continental," which was moored to Munger & Armour's dock, near Franklin street, on the north side of the river. The fire spread with great rapidity, and before the fire department reached the spot the boat was wrapped in flames from stem to stern, and fears were entertained that she would be totally destroyed. As it was, before the raging element was subdued, the cook-room, pilot house and boiler deck, were burned to cinders, and will have to be entirely renewed before the boat can go into commission again. The "Continental" is owned by Mr. Levi Colburn. She is damaged to the extent of between $800 and $900, which is fully covered by insurance. Thomas Fort, the engineer of the tug, had all his clothing, worth $60, burned up. While the fire was raging two accidents occurred, nearly resulting in loss of life. Capt. John Moran, who chanced to be near the boat when the fire was first discovered, [illegible] ...

[illegible]

THE BANQUET. [illegible]

[illegible]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Observance in Chicago—The Fenian Procession—Fenian Gatherings—Address by "President" Roberts.

Banquet of the St. Patrick's Society at the Tremont—Toasts and Speeches—Hibernian Hall.

Surely the world is coming to an end! which would be a bigger revolution than even the subversal of Britannia's rule in Ireland and Canada. It must be that something goes wrong, to happen, for who ever saw a St. Patrick's day, except that of the year 1866, [illegible] so genial, prodigiously yet stormy of rain? [illegible] had on those numerous lordly on its birth and nationality who preferred [illegible] It was a little cold in the morning, and indeed through the entire day, but not a drop of moisture fell, and in the afternoon the sun shone out gloriously.

Times have considerably changed since the earliest recorded anniversaries of the alleged birth of St. Patrick, but the celebrations have changed little. The ushering in of the day by special devotional exercises, the subsequent imposing procession, always all now enacted in the same, and the evening gathering round the social cup or more formal banquet table, are the same now as of yore. The traditional versatility of the Irish character finds an exception in a rigidly conservative adhesion to everything of the national order. Hence the unanimity with which they adhere to the custom, when many other people forget to remember similar occasions in much less time.

Yet, has the recent change which has come over the Irish mind (call it a dark cloud or a ray of light, as you will,) produced an innovation, a falling off, which may ultimately result in a complete cessation of the observance? The Irish people have recently been divided into two bands—the Fenians and the anti-Fenians: the former of these again being divided into two sections—the O'Mahony and Roberts parties. The Fenians and their opposites seem to mingle in these celebrations with almost as much facility as oil and water. They do not turn out together. At one time the Fenians seem to be the weakest and take the wall side, while at others they are in the majority and force the others to yield. It may be that this will be the sole result of the Fenian movement, to abolish the entire observance of the day, instead of English domination over the Green Isle.

St. Patrick's day was looked forward to this year with considerable apprehension. It had been promised by the Sweeny-Roberts faction of the F. B. (F. F. B.) that on that day Canada would change hands. Rumors dire were rife but the work of preparation for this great revolution was in active progress both there and in the States, and the more timid on one side, and sanguine on the other, confidently expected this result. So far as we know, it came not. The gatherings at various points near the Canadian frontier seem to have been only for effect, perhaps designed as reconnaissance in force, to test the power of the leaders and the enthusiasm of the followers when the time for the forward movement shall arrive. In Chicago everything was very quiet; and save in the carrying of a few bayonets along the streets there was nothing to proclaim the celebration as aught else than a much diminished edition of former St. Patrick gatherings.

THE PROCESSION.

The public expectation was somewhat disappointed in the procession. It was generally understood that there would be a great turn-out, and at an early hour the streets along the line of formation and march were crowded notwithstanding the cold, biting wind. The procession altogether numbered not more than two thousand, a very great falling-off from previous years, and only to be accounted for by the fact that it was an exclusively Fenian demonstration, and one in which the conscience of every true son of the Catholic Church forbade him to join. It was, however, an evidence of the growing strength of the Fenian cause in this city. Two years ago, the Fenians proposed to turn out on St. Patrick's day with the great body of Irishmen in procession, but this being objected to, they withdrew as being the weaker party, and Fenianism was for that day unrepresented in the streets of Chicago. The next year the matter was canvassed, and it was decided by the council of Centers that the order was not strong enough to make a respectable show of itself, they therefore concluded to make a virtue of necessity, and announce that they preferred to donate to the Fenian treasury the money usually spent in the St. Patrick celebration. A good many people accepted this as gospel, and gave due credit to their exhibition of silent heroism, so much at variance with Celtic prompting that it must have required a Spartan courage to form the resolution and adhere to it. This year, however, it was judged possible to make a creditable display, and it was decided on, though there were not wanting people on the streets on Saturday, wicked enough to declare that had it not been for half a dozen companies from Iowa and portions of this State outside of Chicago, the parade would not have been respectable in point of numbers. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Fenians and their sympathizers had the field all to themselves, the "faithful" not joining in the display. The procession though small, was however a very fine one, and was watched with considerable satisfaction as it filed through the streets on the long and weary march chosen.

At an early hour the different societies and circles assembled in their respective halls in readiness to march in a body to the place of rendezvous. The line of meeting to form the procession was Lake street, the several bodies being supposed to form on the cross streets from Market eastward. They were announced as meeting at 9 o'clock, that the procession might move at 10 punctually, but it was long after that time ere the first body made its appearance on the scene. The people waited however very patiently in the cold, and by the time the clock struck eleven were gratified by seeing the head of the procession file along from Market street on Lake, followed by the rest towards Wabash avenue. All along the line of march the streets were densely crowded and every window and balcony was thronged with admiring spectators. It was a spectacle worthy of admiration, though much smaller than usual, and less imposing. First came the Chief Marshal, ex-Alderman David Walsh, and staff, followed by the first regiment of the Chicago Fenian volunteers, under command of Col. Quirk. This body of men, numbering over four hundred, presented a highly respectable appearance. The green uniform, in which only about two-thirds of the regiment were arrayed, looked well, and the men appeared to be in a thoroughly efficient state of drill. As the warriors passed the Tremont House there was a great waving of white handkerchiefs from the upper balconies where all the waiting maids of the hotel had assembled to do honor to the heroes. The salutation was acknowledged by a hearty cheer from the boys in green. Following the regiment came the Hibernian Benevolent Society, consisting of a double row of sober looking gentlemen, who paced along in a solemn, measured step, suggestive of a funeral in all except the band which brayed forth a cheery Irish tune. Next came the United Sons of Erin, then another band, and then the "Father Matthew Temperance Society." The beautiful banners borne by these two societies were the objects of much admiration among the onlookers. That of the Hibernian Benevolent Society was a very tasteful one, representing on one side the portraits of O'Connell and Washington with the motto: "We honor the father of our adopted country, and the liberator of our native country;" and on the reverse, the Maid of Erin and the Goddess of Liberty surmounted by a sunburst. Another beautiful banner was carried by this society, which was recently presented to them by the ladies. The Father Matthew Temperance and Benevolent Society flaunted a fine new banner, on which was represented the Maid of Erin in a weeping attitude, while underneath were the words: "Broken hearted and lonely, Ireland yet hopes the her chains will be broken, when, with her harp's shattered strings restored, she can sound the song of triumph, and place a garland of affection over the nameless grave of her martyred Emmet."

The Fenian Brotherhood were the next in order, marshalled by the Centres of Circles, and the rear of the procession was composed of a miscellaneous crowd of citizens on foot, on horseback, and in carriages.

One of the most conspicuous features of the procession was the Fenian navy, consisting of a steam war frigate, carried in an express wagon, drawn by four horses. The noble vessel was admirably equipped, and doubtless ready for action, and to judge from the admiring looks which were cast upon her from time to time by the Brotherhood, she was evidently regarded as a model of invincibility.

Proceeding along Lake street to Wabash avenue the procession halted, and countermarched on Lake street to Clark, from which point they made the circuit of the city, passing through most of the principal streets, until they arrived again at Market street, where the companies were dismissed. Everywhere they were followed by a large crowd of citizens, and notwithstanding the sharp cutting wind which blew all morning, all the brotherhood and sisterhood appeared to preserve their good humor, entering into the festivities with a zest only which is only to be seen on St. Patrick's day. With the exception, however, of those immediately interested in the proceedings, the citizens at large did not take particular heed of the celebration. Crowds collected here and there at corners, watching the procession as it moved along, but throughout the city no excitement of any kind prevailed,—not so much even as on the last St. Patrick's day.

CHURCH SERVICES.

The anniversary was celebrated in the forenoon by solemn religious exercises in St. Patrick's Church, corner of Desplaines and West Adams streets. The services opened with a grand pontifical mass, with full choir and orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Hall. Rev. Father Meehan, of Clare county, Ireland, delivered a panegyric appropriate to the occasion. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the poor.

FENIAN MEETINGS.

A meeting of Fenians was held in the afternoon in Smith & Nixon's Hall, which was very poorly attended. It was addressed briefly by Mr. J. F. Barrett, of McGregor, Iowa, in the absence of Colonel Roberts, who was announced to speak, but came not.

Another gathering was called for the evening in the old Board of Trade rooms, the audience about filling one-third of the hall. Senator Scanlon presided, and delivered a brief but sanguinary address.

Colonel Roberts, President of the Sweeny wing of the Fenian Brotherhood, spoke at some length, [illegible] ...

[illegible]

[illegible] At the head of each table was a [illegible] ... [illegible] of a very pleasant nature. [illegible]

At 9 o'clock, about one hundred and fifty guests sat down to the following bill of fare:

Soups—Oyster soup, Mock turtle, spring green.

Fish—[illegible] a la Hollandaise, trout, [illegible]

[illegible]

Hot Relieves—Roast turkey, stuffed with oysters, saddle of mutton, jelly sauce, boiled capons, oyster sauce, filet of beef, mushroom sauce, [illegible] a la Rothschild.

Cold Ornamental Side Dishes.—Chaircuse of tongue en aspic, a la Russian, lobster salads, border of jelly, pate of quail, a la Reine, timbale, a la Parisian, galantine of chicken legs, a la Espagnole.

Hot Side Dishes.—Lamb chops, a la Marechale, rabbits, saute, a la Darieux, fried oysters in crumbs, croquettes of pigeons, a la Macedoine, filets of chickens, larded, a la Toulouse, apple fritters, American style, small timbales, a la Valencia, filets of veal, larded, a la St. Helena.

Relishes—Pickles, cole slaw, lettuce, currant jelly, olives, worcestershire sauce.

Vegetables—Baked potatoes, stewed tomatoes, mashed turnips, green corn, fried parsnips, green peas.

Game—Wild goose, stuffed, roast brandt, canvass back ducks.

Ornaments—Modern temple, veil pyramid, fancy baskets, national harp, macaroni pyramid, horn of plenty.

Pastry—Charlotte russe, president cake, blanc manger, cream meringues, rum jelly, French cream cakes.

Confectionery—Lady fingers, kisses, raspberry tarts, boiled almonds, macaroons, peppermint drops, wine cake, jelly cake.

Dessert—Almonds, hickory nuts, apples, raisins, oranges, filberts, prunes, vanilla ice cream, pine apple ice cream, coffee.

The chair was taken by J. W. Sheahan, Esq.; on his right were Hon. A. W. Arrington, Rev. Dr. McGovern, W. Stewart, of the St. Andrews, and W. Wayman, of the St. George societies; on the left Rev. Dr. McMullen, Hon. J. B. Bradwell, Rev. Dr. Meehan, Ireland, and Hon. J. E. Gary.

After the viands had been suitably discussed, Mr. J. W. Sheahan read letters from Gov. Oglesby, Lieut. Gov. Bross, Mayor Rice, John Brougham, Rev. Dr. Roles, Hon. Edward O'Neill, of Milwaukee, Mr. R. P. Tansey, of St. Louis, James A. McMaster, of New York, Rev. P. Dillon, University of Notre Dame, and others.

In announcing the first regular toast, "The day we celebrate," the chairman said: It was his official duty, and one which he had great pleasure in performing, to welcome them to the banquet. The St. Patrick Society proposes each year what they had done for years past, to devote one night to the memory of St. Patrick. They met, not as clansmen or politicians, but as Irish gentlemen who resolve to give one night in the year to the memory of their patron Saint and of their country. The met, not to devise schemes or to taunt the Saxon with his stained hands, but to celebrate Ireland as the home we have loved, of that land which has produced heroes whose names embellish the pages of history. To-night we intend to demonstrate it as a fact that one hundred Irish gentlemen can assemble together and enjoy themselves without the introduction of a single topic which could cause unpleasant feelings.

Where can we find a more appropriate emblem than the chosen leaf of land and sheaf, and where can we find a better day than that to which he now asked them to drink, "The day we celebrate?"

The Chairman then gave the next regular toast—"The Hierarchy and Clergy of Ireland," (Music, Pleyel's hymn.)

The toast was responded to by the Rev. Father Meehan, of Ireland. He said he felt a little surprised at being called on to respond to the toast, in the presence of those who belonged to the hierarchy of the world—men born on free soil. He had a feeling when speaking to them that nearly overcame him. Every man that had a Celtic nature, felt that this was the land of the free, and he felt that when he departed, he would be leaving his true home. He thanked them for the manner in which the toast had been received. He referred to the suicidal course of England in hunting the Celt from her shores, for he had seen since his arrival here, how great a blessing he was to any land where he could obtain remuneration for his labor.

The Chairman announced the third regular toast, "The President of the United States," (America.")

The toast was responded to by Judge Arrington, who spoke substantially as follows:

When he was requested some time ago to respond to the toast he supposed it would be a very easy task, but at the present he felt it would be the least easy. The reason was that this was not a political meeting, but a festival in honor of a Saint, and necessarily embraced many to whom he might give pain to those who came to enjoy themselves and not to hear a political speech. There was no necessity to go back to the long line of brilliant names who had filled that high office. He would content himself by speaking in general terms of the man who filled it at the present time.

While the present incumbent of that office might be praised for many virtues and high qualities, doubtless he had his faults. But his career was a fine illustration of the free institutions which he now presided over. The man who had risen from the humble sphere of life to which he was born to his present standing, could be no ordinary man. He then proceeded to speak in a half complimentary, half non-committal style of the President of [illegible] ...

[illegible]

[illegible] ... the old man ceased to breathe in [illegible] ... He leaves a wife and several children.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decrees of Divorce—Bare Wives Convicted of Marital Infidelity—Grain Gambling—What Sales of Grain are in Modern Commercial Phraseology.

SUIT FOR SLANDER.

Suit to Recover Damages for an Accusation of Arson—Motions for New Trials and their Disposition—An Alleged Defrauder.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—United States vs. One Package of Hardware. Ordered that the facts referred to in the petition, contained in the affidavit thereto attached, be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The call of the trial calendar in the Circuit Court of the United States will be commenced this (Monday) morning.

New Suits.—John Bertschy vs. Schooner Titan. Action to recover damages for injuries sustained by means of a collision.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO.—*Before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice, and Honorables Joseph E. Gary and John A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—Henry Haskin vs. Edwin Haskin. Verdict for plaintiff, and damages assessed at $1,885.50. Motion for new trial by defendant.

Forster vs. Grimme. On trial. This was an action of trespass on the case instituted by Emil Forster against Frederick Grimme to recover damages laid at $5,000 for an alleged slander. Plaintiff charges that the defendant on the 9th of December, 1865, appeared before Justice T. B. Brown in this city, and falsely, maliciously and without any probable cause, charged said plaintiff with having been guilty of the crime of arson, by reason of which allegation the plaintiff was arrested and conveyed in custody before the Police Court, when he was discharged as not guilty. Plaintiff charges that the allegations made against him were wholly untrue, and that by reason thereof he has been brought into public scandal, infamy and disgrace.

Parks vs. Stiles et al. On trial. This is an action of assumpsit instituted by Robert H. Parks against Elias B. Stiles and Joseph McPherson, to recover damages laid at $3,000, and is one of a considerable number of similar actions commenced by various members of the Board of Trade against the same defendants to recover upon grain contracts. Plaintiff in his declaration sets forth that on the 25th of February, 1865, in this city, the defendants bargained for and bought of him ten thousand bushels of number one oats at sixty-one and one-fourth cents a bushel, to be delivered at defendant's will during the month of March then next following; that during every day of said month plaintiff was willing and ready to deliver said oats, and on the 31st of said March tendered and offered to deliver them, yet defendants did not, nor would not, then or afterwards, receive them. The value of the oats in question is alleged to have been $2,125.

The defence claimed that the contract they made with plaintiff did not impose upon them any obligations to receive any grain at all, that it was in fact one of those imaginary and visionary schemes concocted during the last four or five years by the fertile brains of ingenious speculators, who, possessing small means and less credit, made wagers or bets upon the condition of the markets at some particular time in the future and facetiously termed this union of business with pleasure "sales"—to be bulletined on 'Change and accepted by simpletons—as *bona fide* transactions. The jury in the present case found a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed his damages at $2,125.

Gale vs. Stiles et al. On trial. This was also a suit in assumpsit brought to recover upon a grain contract. The plaintiff is John H. Gale, who sues Elias B. Stiles and Joseph McPherson, laying his damages at $1,500. The above case was concluded in the afternoon and given to the jury, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff and damages assessed at $1,000.

Nelson et al. vs. same defendants. On trial. This was an action of a precisely similar nature as the last.

Brott vs. Brott. In Chancery. Case heard in open court, and decree entered in pursuance of the prayer of the petitioner. This was an action in Chancery, instituted by Joseph L. Brott against his wife, Caroline E. Brott, nee Tracy, to obtain a dissolution of the hymeneal knot upon the ground of adultery. Complainant sets forth in his bill that he was married to the defendant at Newburg, Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 30th of March, 1856, and that he lived with her as a good and true husband until the 1st of December, 1865; that about a year previous to that date the parties came to Chicago to reside, and that one child, now about two years of age, has been born as the fruits of said marriage. Complainant charged that on divers times since her marriage the defendant has committed adultery, and that particularly on or about the 1st of May, 1865, and at subsequent times, she so [illegible] ...

[illegible]

THE [illegible]

This enterprise [illegible] its appearance [illegible] ... "With the present [illegible] management [illegible] ... "The Post will [illegible] means to be the [illegible] The following are [illegible]

Daily, per week, [illegible]
By mail, per year [illegible]
By mail, six months [illegible]
By mail, three months [illegible]

"Specimen copies [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

As the winter draws to a close the circle of amusements is becoming [illegible] Skating has gone by the board, [illegible] spasmodic flirtation at parting [illegible] the roofed Rink on Wabash avenue [illegible] Of course, no more to be thought of skating, it could be transferred to [illegible] The Philharmonic Society has closed [illegible] for the year, and the Fenians [illegible] their exhibition for the season, [illegible] Chicago is concerned.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—[illegible] emphatically one of [illegible] thick and fast, [illegible] Monday, Wednesday [illegible] voted to it. Miss [illegible] charmed all hearers [illegible] will remain another week, [illegible] daughter will appear [illegible] evening, in "Old [illegible]

MUSEUM.—"Our [illegible] the "Irish drama, [illegible] Museum. On Monday [illegible] Hand" will be [illegible] Capitols, and John [illegible] Wegg, Wool should [illegible] reasons best known [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—[illegible] strels continue to [illegible] a capital dish of fun [illegible] and set on the board [illegible] A complete change [illegible]

SIGNOR BLITZ.—The [illegible] pear in Smith & Nixon's [illegible] commencing with [illegible] derful man, and his [illegible]

SOCIABLE.—The [illegible] and Express Company [illegible] Crosby Music Hall [illegible]

HARRY LESLIE.—[illegible] daring feat on Friday [illegible] immense multitude [illegible] street. He was [illegible] stretched from the [illegible] the roof of Cobb's [illegible] and the weather [illegible] acrobat did not disappoint [illegible] public. At half-past [illegible] with a balance pole [illegible] ly across on his [illegible] middle of the street [illegible] performed a series [illegible] sumed his perilous [illegible] eties again in safety [illegible] crowd below. He [illegible] too cold and boisterous [illegible] gramme being carried [illegible] the bill on the first [illegible]

NARROW ESCAPE [illegible] half past 11 o'clock [illegible] O'Donnell, in passing [illegible] Washington, had his [illegible] resembling the stifled [illegible] which proceeded from [illegible] Hastening toward [illegible] proceeded, the officer [illegible] covered what appeared [illegible] anchor chains of a vessel [illegible] ject, and was replaced [illegible]

[illegible] of hard rubbing and the application of stimulants he recovered sufficiently to inform those about him that his name was Michael Scanlan, and that he resided on the corner of Jefferson and Carroll streets. He stated further that he had been celebrating the birthday of St Patrick to such a degree that when he started home he mistook Washington street for Madison street, and walked off the dock into the river, and after struggling about for some seconds succeeded in grappling the anchor chains, where he remained until rescued. But for the timely assistance of Officer O'Donnell he must certainly have been lost.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST FESTIVAL.—A festival will be given by this evangelic society for the benefit of the Home Mission, on Tuesday evening (to-morrow), in the old Board of Trade Hall, to which all friends to the cause are invited. This hall has recently been entirely remodelled and elaborately embellished, the walls newly frescoed, the floor waxed, dining rooms and kitchens added, &c., making it just the place for such a gathering. The festival will be given under the management of Messrs. C. C. Hubbard, F. A. Sampson and M. Carter, together with Misses Trowbridge, Walker and Mrs. Adams, with several others who are well known for their characteristic energy in the conduct of such affairs.

Yonkers and New York.

"NEW VICE PRESIDENT.—Wm. Connor, Jr., Esq., for many years the able and popular Secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine, has been elected Vice President of the Yonkers and New York. Mr. Connor ranks as an underwriter of the first class.

"The assets of the Yonkers and New York amounted on 1st January last to $631,300.76, showing a 'net surplus' of $50,300.76 over capital. Re-insurance and all liability. The company wrote over $24,000,000 last year, and shows a fine basis for an extensive business."

The above we copy from the Wall Street Underwriter. The "Yonkers and New York" is represented in this city by Messrs. Teall & Fisher. Office N.W. cor. of Lake and La Salle streets.

"Prepare for Cholera."

Under this head the Relief Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have issued the following circular, copies of which for distribution, will be furnished gratis on application at the rooms of the Association, in Methodist Block, on the southeast corner of Clark and Washington streets. The directions herein contained are well worthy of being heeded:

"There is every reason to expect that the cholera will be here by the middle of May or the first of June. Its victims will be principally:

1st. Those who use intoxicating drinks.

2d. Those who are not cleanly in their persons and houses.

3d. Those who are irregular in their habits, keeping unseasonable hours, eating irregularly, &c.

4th. Those living in filthy, dirty localities.

TO PREPARE FOR CHOLERA.

1st. Be scrupulously clean in person, bathing the whole body daily, and keeping the entire clothing clean.

2d. Clean thoroughly, and whitewash your rooms, outhouses and premises generally.

3d. See that no swill, garbage, or other refuse matter is thrown out either on your lot, street or alley. Clean up thoroughly your whole premises, in doors and out, and set an example of cleanliness to your neighbors.

4th. If your landlord refuses or neglects to do his duty in putting his houses and lots in proper order, report him to the Health Officer or our Visitor in your district.

5th. Abstain from all intoxicating drinks, ale and beer, as well as whiskey.

6th. Use simple, wholesome food, thoroughly cooked, avoiding stale vegetables or tainted meats. Do not give way to fear or panic. This will increase your danger. Cholera will in most cases yield to skillful treatment if taken in its first stages. Watch for the first symptom, which is usually a diarrhea. Do not neglect it for a single hour, however mild it may be. Delays are dangerous. Avoid all nostrums and advertised "cholera medicines," (most of them will do more harm than good.) Apply at once to some reliable physician. None of our physicians will refuse their services at such a time to the poorest.

Lastly, but first in importance, prepare for it by giving your heart to the Lord Jesus Christ. Then you will be fitted for either life or death. You may not be attacked by cholera this summer. But death is certain to all, and may come to you soon. If you are a Christian you are safe; if not, you are unsafe, and cannot be at peace. "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

Defence of Canada—Letter from the Mayor of Toronto.

Chicago is not working altogether in the interests of the Fenians, who claim it as their intention to make a raid on Canada. We are informed that more than one hundred and fifty Canadians in this city have signified their readiness to go back to that country for the purpose of aiding to defend it should their assistance be deemed necessary. The following letter was yesterday received from the Mayor of Toronto in response to this offer:

To ——, Chicago:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 15, 1866.

SIR—I was this morning handed your letter by Mr. ——, and was pleased to find, by the list of names accompanying the same, that although Canadians were in a strange land they had not forgotten their duty to their Queen and country. I beg you to accept for yourself and friends my sincere thanks for this expression of loyalty. Please read to them this letter, and assure them from me that, should the time arrive when their services are required, I will give you notice and make preparations for your coming; at present I think it would not be well for any of you to leave your employment.

I will read your letter to the General and the other military officers here, that they may know your feelings at this crisis.

As for myself, I take your communication to be the highest compliment paid me since I have had the honor to fill the office of chief magistrate of this city.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
F. M. MEDCALF, Mayor.

First Baptist Church.

The dedicatory services of the First Baptist Church yesterday, completely filled the spacious and beautiful audience room, both at the morning and evening service. At the close of the impressive morning sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Evarts, he announced that in addition to the previous collections of $50,000, $20,000 and $10,000 there would be needed to complete the church towers, and to pay for the organ the sum of $25,000. Contributions by subscription were immediately started, and in addition to several contributions of real estate and stocks, the sum of forty-six thousand dollars in subscriptions was secured in the course of half an hour.

In the evening, Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, preached to a house crowded to its utmost capacity—not only the aisles and all available standing room in the Audience Room being filled, but also all that portion of the Lecture Room from which the preacher could be heard. In a sermon of great power and pathos he fully sustained his well-known reputation as one of the ablest of the denomination and of the country. He has been pastor of the same church for over fifty years; the rich experience of the revered divine has [illegible] ... Dr. Fuller will preach again at the First Baptist Church this evening, and on to-morrow evening a re-union of [illegible] ...

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

The New Practice!—Dr. J. P. Bryant, 123 Dearborn street, Chicago.—This physician, so favorably known in all the older part of the Union, is meeting with great success here also. He is literally patronized, and his rooms are neat and clean. If you are lame, blind, or deaf, or suffering from dyspepsia, nervousness, rheumatism, neuralgia, or piles which disease indicate, the doctor will remove it by a few manipulations. During two months' practice in Chicago, he has performed 1,000 operations, curing many who could not find relief by the use of medicines. As many are laboring under the idea that his treatment is the same as practised by Dr. Newton at "Metropolitan Hall" last spring, we would disabuse the public mind of any such shadow operated by Dr. Bryant. His method of treatment is simple, philosophical and effectual, consisting of magnetism, Swedish movements, and diet, and his aim is to give quick and permanent relief on reasonable terms. mch17 p650 3tm

To Inventors.—T. B. Turchin & Co., Patent Office 52 and 54 Dearborn street. Letters patent procured. Rights sold on commission. p850

The Grand Surrender.—Repudiating all their former prejudices in favor of European perfumes, the ladies of America now admit that Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," like the land where it originated, has no equal under the sun. Sold everywhere. mh19p699

Strike! Fenians, Strike!—The great Fenian song and chorus just published. For sale at all music stores. q43

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—A superior Toilet Soap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of Ladies and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists. feb12h940 1y-MAW

Prussing's Pure Cider Vinegar, warranted pure and preserves pickles. 85 Market st., Chicago. p675

Go to our friend A. F. Merrill's for kerosene oils, lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, &c., 71 and 73 Randolph street. n366

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Fenian Demonstration—DuPage County Contributions to the War—General Harden.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, March 17.

The Fenians of this city had a grand ball last evening, and to-day the members of the Order, to the number of about 200, formed in procession and, preceded by a band of music and carrying the star-spangled banner, with the green of Erin, marched through the principal streets; after which they returned to their hall, where remarks were made appropriate to the occasion by several prominent members.

DuPage county, as per report filed in the Adjutant General's office, has expended for bounties and other war expenses, during the war, the sum of $169,840.

Fifty-two military prisoners sentenced by court martial are now confined in the State Penitentiary. Their sentences range from one to ten years.

Brig. Gen. Harden, U. S. A., has arrived in this city on a short visit.

The 68d regiment will probably be paid and discharged on Monday.

The preliminary examination of D. S. McKay, arrested on complaint of Bartlett & Bros., of Chicago, has been postponed until the 27th inst., owing to the illness of a witness on the part of the defence.

At six o'clock this morning the mercury marked 8 degrees above zero.

FROM MADISON.

Legislative Proceedings—Indefinite Postponement of the Death Penalty Bill—The Weather and the Adjournment, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MADISON, March 17.

In the Assembly last evening, the special order bill to restore the death penalty for murder was taken up and discussed at length, and then indefinitely postponed—ayes 48, noes 34. Absent and not voting, 18.

In the Assembly to-day, over two dozen bills were introduced, including the following: To enable town boards to repair bridges in certain cases; to increase the power, duties and jurisdiction of sheriffs [illegible] ... [illegible] ... into the taking up any of the main tracks of the Northwestern Railroad within this State, and the offering of an amendment inquiring the amount of all stockholders of the Beloit & Madison Railroad and repayment of par value for their stock, was postponed till Tuesday. There were thirty-two bills considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

The thermometer stood at zero this morning and the probable postponement of the opening of spring has cooled off the desire of members to go home. Both houses adjourned till Monday evening, and there is no prospect of a final adjournment for three weeks.

A correspondence between William A. Graham, United States Senator elect from North Carolina, and Senator Fessenden, wherein the former asked permission for the Southern delegations to appear before the Reconstruction Committee to cross-examine any witnesses who might testify as to the condition of the Southern States, will be found in our despatches.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, March 17.

STOCK MARKET.

Stocks are generally firm at good prices. There was a strong speculative movement in the leading stocks. The event of the morning was the purchase of 14,500 shares of New York Central, on behalf of a well known operator. At the moment of transaction news was received of the burning of the Buffalo railroad depot and grain elevator, under which the price fell off ½ per cent.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30: New York Central, 92⅞; Erie Railway, 82¾; Reading, 105⅜; Michigan Southern, 78⅛; Illinois Central, 117¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 78⅞; Chicago & Northwestern, 27½; do, pfd, 54; Cleveland & Toledo, 106; Rock Island, 109¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 96¼; United States 5-20's, 104; United States 10-40's, 90⅛; United States 7-30's, 99¾; Missouri 6's, 71¾; Western Union 61¼; Mariposa, 15¼.

MONEY.

The money market was very easy at the close, and there were large offerings at 5 per cent on call. The discount market was easy.

GOLD.

The gold market became quite heavy later in the day, and fell off to 129½ to 129⅜.

PETROLEUM.

The petroleum stocks were generally steady, but rather quiet. Palmer rose to $4.25; Bennehoff, $15.75; United States, $15.10; Excelsior, $1.25; Baltimore, 70c; Downerville, 22c; Gunnell, $1.45; Parmelee, $4.30.

GOLD STOCKS.

Gold stocks were firmer, and better in some respects.

DRY GOODS.

The following quotations are from the New York Dry Goods Exchange—jobbers' prices. Market quiet, with downward tendency:

Brown Sheetings—Augusta, 36-inch, 24c; do 30-inch, 20c; Lawrence, 20c; Park, 22.

Bleached Shirting—Hill's Semper Idem, 36 inch, 40c; do, 33 inch, 33½c; Bates' B B 30c.

Prints—Sprague 19c; Pacific 19c; American 19c; Allen 17c; Arnold's 16c.

Delaines—Arimore's 25c; Hamilton 22½c.

Ginghams—Glasgow 25c; Hartford 21c.

Cambrics—Washington 30c; Manville 18c.

Brown Drills—Pepperell 26c; Winthrop 28c.

Corset Jeans—Pepperell 30c; Bates' 30c.

Canton Flannels—Salmon Falls 35c; Nashua 32c.

Hoop Skirts—S T and A T, Meyers' I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 25 to 40 hoops, 60@70c; ½ inch do 60c.

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange:

Boston—No material change in prices. Fair rates for the week.

Philadelphia—Trade slow. Prospect for a good business.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, March 17.

TOBACCO—Lugs at $5.30; leaf at $11.75@13.00.

FLOUR—Steady at $5.00 for fine; $6.00@7.00 for super; $7.00@7.25 for extras.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, with sales club at $1.30. Corn not so firm at 53@56c for mixed and yellow; 55@56c for white. Oats without change at 32@33c. Rye 60c. Barley 57½c.

WHISKEY—At $2.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Bacon—clear sides at 18½c; rib do at 17½c. Sacks city shoulders at 13c, and city clear sides at 17c per lb.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, March 17.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales 200 brls choice spring extra at $7.00.

GRAIN—Wheat some lower. Sales this morning 12,000 bu No. 1 at $1.26¼ cash and $1.27 for fresh receipts; $1.26 seller all next week. Noon board—20,000 bu at $1.26¼ cash—$1.27¼, seller next week $1.26¾, buyer next week. 5 p. m.—Wheat steady. Sales 25,000 bu No. 1 at $1.26 cash. Mess pork selling at $25.25. Corn steady. Sales 200 bu No. 1 at 50c. Rye firm. Sales 1,000 bu No. 1 at 54c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Sales 200 tcs India mess beef at $22.50; 75 tcs sweet pickled hams at 13¼c.

RECEIPTS—5,000 bu wheat, 200 hogs.

Foreign Markets.

Per Germania.] LIVERPOOL, March 7.

COTTON—Sales for two days, 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. Market firm at 18¾@19d for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and declined 3d @ [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Beef active and firm. Pork firm. Bacon firmer. Butter quiet. Lard quiet. Tallow firm at [illegible]

ASHES—Have an upward tendency. Pots, 32s 6d; pearls, 32s.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice inactive.

ROSIN—Dull.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 46s.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at [illegible]

The Manchester market is active, with an upward tendency for goods and yarns.

LONDON, March 7.

Consols closed yesterday at 86¾@87 [illegible] U. S. 5-20s, [illegible]; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 51½.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 17.

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9.00 a. m.	*5.45 p. m.
Night Express	*4.30 p. m.	*5.30 a. m.
Janesville Accommodat'n	*5.40 p. m.	*1.35 p. m.
Woodstock Accom.	*3.00 p. m.	*10.00 a. m.
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton & Cedar Rapids	8.15 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
Fulton & Iowa	†7.00 p. m.	5.00 a. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	9.00 a. m.	5.30 p. m.
Freeport & Dunleith	10.00 p. m.	2.40 p. m.
Rockford & Fox River	4.00 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Dixon	4.00 p. m.	11.10 a. m.
Geneva & Elgin	5.30 p. m.	8.45 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R. Union Depot, foot of Lake Street.		
Mail & Day Express	†5.00 a. m.	†11.00 p. m.
Detroit & N. Y. Express	†5.30 p. m.	†10.00 p. m.
Night Express	†‡10.00 p. m.	†12.30 p. m.
CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE LINE		
Morning Express	†5.00 a. m.	†11.00 p. m.
Night Express	†5.45 p. m.	† 8.30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Night Express	*10:05 p. m.	*12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's via Adrian	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 p. m.
CHICAGO & GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati & Chicago Air Line Railway.)		
Day Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Night Express	*9:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
(For Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Mail and Express	*6:00 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
	*9:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
Mail	4:20 a. m.	6:40 a. m.
Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Express	5:30 p. m.	5:20 p. m.
Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	*9:30 p. m.	*6:55 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:45 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:30 a. m.	*7:55 a. m.
" " "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" " "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" " "	*5:35 p. m.	*6:55 p. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Aurora "	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Eastern Mail	8:10 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	*5:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 8:30 p. m., for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*12.00
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Evanston	1:00 p. m.	2:50 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. ‡Saturdays excepted.
†Mondays excepted.

DIED.

In this city, March 18th, Mrs. E. FOLY, aged 70 yrs. Funeral from the residence of her son, Mr. J. Foly, to-day (Sunday.) Friends of the family are invited to attend.

In this city, at the residence of his father, CHAS. EDWARD STOREY, youngest son of Dr. Chas. Storey, of inflammation of the brain, aged 19 months.

At Memphis, Tenn., on the 9th inst., Mr. ISRAEL L. RUNYON, aged 25 years.

At Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo., March 11th, from wounds received at the hands of robbers, AKINS MACKEY, formerly of Potters Hollow, Albany Co., N. Y., brother of R. P. Mackey, of this place.

Albany Weekly Argus and Journal please copy.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS

Great combination of talent—engagement of Mr. and Miss Couldock. Mlle Johanna Claussen each evening in one of her beautiful comediettas.

MONDAY, March 19th.

OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

Which has met with great success wherever performed
Old Phil Stapleton .... Mr. C. W. Couldock
Marian .... Miss Eliza Couldock

To conclude with the LOAN OF A LOVER. Gertrude (with songs) Mlle Johanna Claussen. p651

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager
MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements
MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager

On Monday Evening, March 19th, will be produced the great drama of the

HIDDEN HAND.

Received with such unbounded favor upon its former representation.

Will shortly be produced, after months of preparation, Shakespeare's great fairy comedy, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

VARIETIES THEATRE—
115 and 117 Dearborn street.

New performance. First time of the thrilling drama in two acts entitled JACK ROBINSON AND THE MONKEY.

The wonderful HARRY LESLIE as the MONKEY PUG.

MLLE AUGUSTA, MILLIE FRANCIS, FATTIE STEWART, CLARA BURTON, DAN SHELBY, and the Star company.

Scale of Prices—Parquette, 25 cts.; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $3 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cts.

Change of Time—Doors open 7¼ o'clock, commences at 8. p658

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Fourth week of one continued success. New Faces New Acts! New Songs! &c.

BLACK RIVALS, AFRICAN CURE.

Also the celebrated

Three Legged Man, Mons. Del-Ward-Hanty.

Friday, March 23d, first appearance of J. S. EDWARDS, the celebrated comedian. q84

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

LECTURE.

FRED. DOUGLASS

WILL SPEAK ON

"RECONSTRUCTION,"

ON

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 19th,

AT

Crosby's Opera House,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Admission Tickets, 50 cents each. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.

The sale of Tickets and Seats will commence at 9 o'clock on Friday morning, March 16, at Crosby's Opera House. EDWIN LEE BROWN,
p768 Cor. Sec. Y. M. A.

NOTICE.—The "Grand Masquerade Ball" advertised to be given by the "Printers of Chicago" is NOT under the auspices of the CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 16, nor any of its members. JOS. C. SNOW,
q1t President Chicago Typographical Union.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.

For Five Nights Only!

COMMENCING TUESDAY, March 20th, SIGNOR

BLITZ,

The world renowned MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST, with his troupe of

100 LEARNED CANARY BIRDS.

A large number of elegant and costly presents given away each evening.

For particulars see programmes. Admission 50 cents to all parts of the house. p746 4p

THE RINK

Open all Day and Evening.

ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

TUESDAY EVENING (20th)

The greatest Hurdle Race of the Season for the Champion Belt of the Northwest. Open to every one. q61-3hp

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF MARCH 3, 1866.

[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

[illegible]

Prizes paid in gold. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall st., New York.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—At Evanston, at low [illegible] ... Apply [illegible] C. E. WOODFORD, or by mail to M. KIDDER & CO., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—Handsome Farm of [illegible] acres, one mile from depot, Kenosha, Wis. Fine view of city and lake. Good house, [illegible] J. BOND & CO., 44 LaSalle st., Room 4. q31

FOR SALE—In the Real Estate Office of S. H. KERFOOT & Co., 71 Dearborn street:

A first-class four story marble front residence on Wabash avenue, most elegantly finished. $40,000.

One of the elegant marble front dwellings in Terrace Block, on Michigan avenue. $32,000.

A well built two story frame dwelling of ten rooms, and lot 50x150 feet, on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth sts. $6,000.

A nice two story frame dwelling of twelve rooms, with lot 50x180 feet, on Michigan avenue near Twenty-sixth street. $8,000.

A fine 1½ story frame dwelling with basement, and lot 100x200 feet in Hyde Park, ground finely cultivated, green house, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. $5,000.

A well improved farm of 160 acres of land, near the Summit, 60 acres fenced and cultivated, an orchard of 300 trees, apples, plums, &c., bearing. $5,000.

A farm of 160 acres of land three miles east of Woodstock, 160 acres cultivated, 30 acres of timber, orchard of two acres, the whole fenced into fields. $8,000.

FOR SALE—Fine Residence Lots. Six 25 feet lots on the southwest corner of Robey and Washington-sts—177 ft. front on Washington by 124 feet deep. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At a bargain. Cottage No. 137 Cottage Grove avenue, containing five rooms, closets and summer kitchen. New ground lease. Apply to JOSEPH HAGER, 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington-st. 100 feet on Calumet avenue near 22d st—25 ft. on Michigan avenue near 20th st—120 ft on Michigan avenue near 26th st—27x130 ft on Monroe near Throop—[illegible] ft on Ada near Washington—[illegible] on Carpenter near Randolph—125 ft. corner Park ave and Hoyne—lots on Madison near Hoyne. p849

FOR SALE—A new two-story building, 30x80, with a 15 horse power engine and boiler, shafting, pulleys, belts, &c., ready for operation and leasehold of premises, 100 feet front. Location desirable. CORNELL & NORTON, northeast cor Clark and Randolph streets. p812

FOR SALE—Lot 22, on Robey-st., and lots 29 and 30 on Josephine street, bet. Jackson and Van Buren, and lots 1 and 2 on Van Buren-st., between Robey and Hoyne, $400 each, cash. Lots 14, 27, 64 and 87, block 36, on Indiana and Fourth streets, and between Lincoln and Robey, $300 each, cash. Lots 25, 26, 27 and 28 for lease in same block. Lots 24 and 25 on Halsted street, near Douglas avenue, Brown's addition, at $350 each, cash. Lots 85 and 87, block 60, south front, on West Madison street, between Robey and Hoyne, $25 per foot. Lots 32x125. Apply to ISAAC R. DILLER, Room 5, Fullerton Block.

Also for exchange, valuable property, for twenty thousand dollars worth of drugs. Apply to A. H. NOXAN, Room 24, Sherman House, or to ISAAC R. DILLER, Room 5, Fullerton Block. p814

FOR SALE—The House and Lot 493 North LaSalle street. Lot 50 by 151, good location, 10 rooms, pantry, closets. The house was finished last September. Possession given immediately. Call on or address 493 North LaSalle street. p833

FOR SALE—New House on Michigan avenue, south of 26th street, with full depth lot 30 feet front. A desirable residence at a reasonable price. BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and La Salle streets. p838

FOR SALE—At Kenosha, Wis., two hours ride from Chicago, a fine brick house of 10 rooms, with barn, an acre of land and plenty of fruit, in a good neighborhood. [illegible]—part down. J. BOND & CO.—44 LaSalle st., Room 4. p854

FOR SALE—A new frame cottage house of nine rooms, and lot with barn, on Calumet ave near 20th st. A frame house of eight rooms and lot on Michigan ave near 26th st. THOMAS B. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. p803

FOR SALE—A new two story basement brick house of 11 rooms, and lot with barn, on 21st st near Michigan ave. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate agents No. 4 Metropolitan Block. p849

FOR SALE—Fine residence lot on Wabash ave near 13th st, east front. 3½ acres of land fronting on Vincennes road, near the Chicago University, at $5,000. Apply to J. P. OLINGER, 31 Clark st. Room 3. p889

FOR SALE—A first-class Cottage house of nine rooms and basement, and lot 25x125, in a good neighborhood on South Peoria st. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 97 Washington st., Room 2. q18

FOR SALE—On West Washington street, between Wood and Lincoln, two new brick dwellings, consisting of basement and two stories, with all the modern improvements, consisting of water, gas, bath tub and water closet. For particulars apply to WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 3 Metropolitan Block. p838

FOR SALE—Cheap, 118 West Washington street. The beautiful two-story gothic cottage with brick basement, containing twelve rooms, heated by furnace, with bath room, hot and cold water, &c., with valuable lot, by J. M. WILLIAMS, office southwest corner of Wells and Monroe streets. p868

FOR SALE—To Physicians. A fine residence in a country village about 125 miles from Chicago, on line of railroad, will be sold cheap. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 93 Washington street.

FOR SALE—The well known Kewanee House, located in the thriving town of Kewanee, on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Said house is large and pleasantly located near the depot, and is doing a good paying business—for sale with furniture. Will require a small payment down and the balance can be paid yearly. E. V. BRONSON. p855

FOR SALE—Administratrix Sale, Wednesday, March 21st, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the north door of the Court House, six lots 25x100 feet, on Illinois street, being the W ½ of Block 11, Kinzie's Addition; also, Lot 12, Block 3, Kinzie's Addition, and the four-story brick building situated thereon, corner of Rush and North Water sts. p872

FOR SALE—Wharfing property southwest corner [illegible] and Market sts., has a frontage of ninety feet on both Market street and the South Branch of Chicago river, with an average depth of 150 feet, and being, as it is, in the heart of the city, is the most desirable wharfing lot now in the market. Apply to P. B. MANCHESTER & SONS, 46 Lasalle st. p818

FOR SALE—A first-class residence with all modern improvements, on Washington st., between Michigan avenue and State st. The above is a choice residence and can be had for $18,500. Also, four brick residences in a block, with stone fronts, with brick stables, and all in good repair, on one of the avenues, and we can sell the four together at $18,000, a large portion on time—now renting for over $2,000. Also, a good frame house with lot (east front) on Wabash avenue, north of 22d st., at $7,000. REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House. p882

FOR SALE—Several choice lots on Michigan avenue, both north and south of 11th st., at from $125 to $150 per front foot. REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House. p892

FOR SALE—Lots on Washington, Sheldon and Madison sts. from $60 to $100 per front foot, by REES & AYRES, Room 10 Crosby's Opera House. p892

FOR SALE—Farms at great bargains. 782½ acres choice land, being one of the best stock and grain farms in the country, situated 57 miles from Chicago, three miles from Morris, Grundy Co., Ill., lying on Canal and Chicago & Rock Island R. R. only half a mile from Warehouse. There is five miles of new fence, large amount of valuable timber, running stream of water, and good coal under entire tract. Terms easy, $35 per acre, ⅓ down and balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, or longer if desired, at 7 per cent. Will divide to suit. Also two choice farms three miles west of Lockport, Will Co., five miles from Joliet. One contains 160 acres, with large fine house, barn, corn crib, granary, and other out buildings, well finished and painted, new fences, large orchard, good well and situated in the very best of neighborhoods. Price $75 per acre. Improvements would cost what I offer the entire place for. The other farm contains 85 acres and joins the one already described. Improvements same as above, good buildings, new fences, &c. Price $45 per acre, or will sell both together for $66 per acre. Terms same as the above. Address HENRY A. BALDWIN, 14 South Clark street, Chicago, or G. FOX, Joliet, Ill. The reason for offering these farms at so great a sacrifice is that the owner is largely interested in Oil speculations in Canada, and wishes to use all the funds he can get in his operations there. p851

FOR SALE—Real Estate—Lots in Brown's Addition, one-half mile north of new cattle yards, fronting on Halsted street, Douglas avenue, Laurel and other streets. Prices, $150, $175 and $200. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street. p890

FOR SALE—A new two story Planing Mill, suitable for planing, and sash and doors, with full set of planing machinery and shafting to drive upper story. Also, three shingle machines, with necessary apparatus, all in good running order. Will be sold low and terms made easy. Apply to HALL & FROST, 787 South Clark-st., Chicago. c889

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

SUPERIOR

Furniture and Household Goods,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, March 20th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large and elegant assortment of rich and medium

Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture,

Including several fine Oil Walnut Chamber Suites and Parlor Sets, together with a general assortment of Housekeeping Goods.
p846 GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

Balance of a Stock of Groceries,

Shelving, Grocery Wagon, Safe, Pies, Counter and Platform Scales, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, March 19th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 140 South Water street. Goods to be removed the day of sale.
p855 GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

General Notices.

Grand Orchestral and Presentation

CONCERT!

Smith & Nixon's Hall, Chicago,

On Tuesday Evening, March 27, '66.

Mr. Spalding has the honor of announcing that he has engaged the services of the GREAT WESTERN LIGHT GUARD BAND, who will appear in Grand Concert as above. The Band will be assisted by some of the Best Musicians of Chicago.

In addition to the rare Musical Treat offered, the Manager will share the Net Proceeds of the evening with his patrons, by presenting to the audience

OVER 300 GIFTS!

Amongst the Presents will be one very fine Mare, 7 years old, weighing about 1,150 lbs, and valued at $300; one fine Hunting-case Silver Watch, worth $40; a magnificent Silk Dress Pattern, worth $75. Also, over 300 other Gifts, varying in value from $1 to $18.

The distribution of the above presents will be entrusted to a Committee elected by the audience, at the conclusion of the concert. The Manager assures the public that the distribution of presents shall be entirely "on the square."

ONLY 1,500 TICKETS WILL BE SOLD.

Tickets $1. For sale at Messrs. Lyon & Healy's Music Store, where reserved seats may be secured, at the Principal Hotels, and at the Door on the evening of the concert, if not all previously sold, which is usually the case at Mr. Spalding's Concerts.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 8.

The Manager will answer cash orders for Tickets by mail. Address E. SPALDING, Manager,
p860-4hp Matteson House, Chicago.

POWERS'

Patent Perpetual Broom

Is acknowledged to be the best Patent Broom in the United States, and the only one that can revolutionize the entire Broom business. It is the cheapest, the most durable, ornamental and simple Broom that can possibly be got up. The manufactory is now perfected, and thousands are turned out weekly in this city. All orders, accompanied with the money, will be filled immediately, and those living in this city or county wanting Brooms at retail can have them for $1.50 by calling at my office. Those wishing business that is paying better than anything in this city, will do well to call on me before the entire West is sold out. You need not take my word for it. You shall be satisfied from the letters of agents and those who have purchased county rights that [illegible] ...

[illegible]

CHAS. [illegible]

Room [illegible] Block, [illegible]

ANDREW BROWN,

Wholesale Provision Dealer and Curer of Extra Sugar Cured Hams,

52 RIVER STREET,

Northwest cor. Water and River-sts, Chicago. p860 4p

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To buy, one Portable Engine and Boiler, eight horse power, second-hand, for cash. Address Kenosha, Box 495, for ten days, where to be seen, price and full particulars.

WANTED—Two or three rooms for housekeeping in good location, near street cars, by gentleman and wife. Address "H B," Tribune office, stating terms and location, for two days.

WANTED—A young man to invest $300 in an easy and money making business. You can clear your money in one week. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn-st. q9

WANTED—A young man to take an interest in one of the best Saloons in the city, with only $600 cash, to net in a business of $25 per day. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn-st. q9

WANTED—A party with capital to engage in the manufacture and sale of furniture. A good chance for the right man. Call immediately at room 15, Lombard Block, near the Post Office. q8

WANTED—Immediately, one good Dressmaker, thoroughly competent and willing to do her work quickly and neatly. Apply at Madame CANFIELD'S, 137 Washington street, near LaSalle. q31

WANTED—1 good city Canvasser, 1 pastry cook, 3 carriage painters, 25 railroad men, 20 men at $30 a month and board, traveling agents, &c. Apply at 191 Washington st, Room 1.

WANTED—Gentlemen traveling men, and all others, to know that we offer greater inducements for making money fast, by the sale of our patent machine for grinding knives, scissors, scythes, reaper knives, edged tools, &c., than any other article in the city. It has a constant and easy sale everywhere. No competition, and our agents are making from $10 to $30 per day. Call at our offices and we will show you. FULLER & CO., 84 LaSalle street, Room 28. Send two stamps for reply. p876

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, agents, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, firemen, brakemen, and all men looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 87 Washington-st., Room 5, up stairs. Applicants by mail inclose 10 cents.

WANTED—All men looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 87 Washington-st., Room 5, up-stairs, and secure good paying situations. p889

WANTED—Ten experienced Canvassers to sell and engage others to sell my publications. Men competent to engage others will be offered superior inducements. Address W. J. HOLLAND, Publisher, Springfield, Mass. p882

WANTED—An energetic man, with a capital of not less than $500, to establish an agency at Memphis, Tenn., that will pay him $3,000 per year. Address P. O. Box 52, or call at Room No. 8 P. O. Block, Chicago, Ill. q11

WANTED—To loan, for a short time, some money on a first-class seven octave piano, or would sell at a bargain. Address P. O. Box 2753, Chicago.

WANTED—A Portable or Stationary Steam Saw Mill from 15 to 25 horse power. State price and where it may be seen. Address Box 95, Chicago P. O. q13

WANTED—A cheap lot, vacant, or with five to seven roomed cottage, within one block of horse cars and one to two miles from Court House. Cash down. Address, with very lowest price and description, "VACANT," Tribune office. No agents need apply. q1

WANTED—The Great Western Life Insurance Co. of New York desire to employ an active business agent in each county in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to whom a salary or liberal commission will be paid. Address, with stamp, POTTER BROTHERS, General Agents, Box 1436, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Good business men who have from $500 to $5,000 to invest in business themselves, to start a profitable business in the large cities throughout the Northwestern States. A rare chance will be offered, with no competition. Those who apply first, meaning business, can have choice of location. Address or call on A. R. AMBROSE, No. 86 Randolph-st., Chicago. p850

WANTED—$200 a Month made with Stencil Tools. Don't fail to send for a free catalogue containing full particulars. Address S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt. c522

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
dec8d618-1ew

To Rent.

TO RENT—Some nice or elegant furnished Boarding Houses, and the furniture for sale at a great bargain. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—House on Morgan st. in good repair; six rooms. Apply at 115 East Madison st. q16

TO RENT—A first-class house, new, two-story, situated south of Polk Court, near Wabash avenue. Rent $1,000. Furniture for sale at inventory. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn street. q31

TO RENT—A desirable room, 20 x 48, in building 133 and 135 Lake-st., suitable for dressmaking and millinery. Apply to W. H. WOOD. p808

TO RENT—House on the northwest corner of Prairie avenue and 24th street. Possession given 1st of April. Inquire of E. MANIERRE at the office of THOMPSON & BISHOP, 78 Dearborn st., or at the premises. p844

TO RENT—The large Warehouse and Offices known as 54, 56, 58 and 60 South Water-st., with a frontage of 92 feet, from May 1st for a term of years. Apply on premises to HENRY H. SHUFELDT. p839

TO RENT—The South Hall of Uhlich Block, 40 feet by 86, with adjoining room is wanted, to be rented for a term of years at a moderate rate. Also stage with neat sceneries for sale. Inquire at Mrs. J. BELLER, 3d story, Uhlich Block. p863

TO RENT—From May 1st, house No. 393 Wabash avenue. Apply to E. S. KING & CO., 7 Pomeroy Building. p180

TO RENT—Hotel. The hotel at Lake Forest is being enlarged and put in repair, and will be rented on favorable terms, if applied for soon. A person keeping good house may safely rely on abundant patronage and profitable business. Apply by letter to D. J. LAKE, Box 6142, Chicago P. O. p889

TO RENT—A portion of the second floor Nos. 39 and 41 Lake st. p828

TO RENT—Two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, No. 115 Fourth ave. Has all the modern improvements. Possession the 1st of May. ALEX. COOK, 139 Clark st. p838

TO RENT—A cottage of nine rooms, pleasantly situated in the healthiest part of the city, North Side, on Clark st. one mile from Clark st. bridge; and for sale, a good cow and stable, and about $300 worth of furniture. The rent is but $20 per month. Apply at 545 North Clark st. p861

TO RENT—Office room and basement 226 Washington st, suitable for commission business. Inquire on the premises. p892

TO RENT—An old established Blacksmith Shop, with tools complete, in a good location. Address P. O. Box 2592, Chicago. p818

TO RENT—House in Evanston. My house in Evanston, with barn, &c., to rent. The house is well built and conveniently arranged, with cistern, well and cellar. Grounds spacious and beautifully shaded, with abundance of small fruits. Possession given the 1st of April. Apply to A. C. STEWART, 81 Monroe street.

TO RENT—The block of eight dwelling houses, now being completed, located on the corner of Sophia and Clark sts., North Side, and fronting on Lincoln Park, having a full view of the lake, convenient to street cars, and in a particularly healthy location, having brick basement, and each containing eleven rooms, with eight closets, store room, &c., &c. Rent moderate. Take the North City Limits cars to Sophia st. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner of Franklin and Ohio sts. p833

TO RENT—A house of 10 rooms, with pantries closets, gas, water, &c. Some furniture for sale. Possession given May 1st, or sooner if desired. Apply on premises, 278 West Lake st. p897

TO RENT—May 1st, 745 Wabash avenue, and 46 Warren street, at Union Park, both choice residences. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street. q3

TO RENT—A brick store and basement on Canal st., between Lake and Randolph, 120 feet deep. Also, several fine offices on Washington st., near Clark. C. A. NORTON, N. E. corner Clark and Randolph sts. p838

TO RENT—From May 1st, one of the best and most desirable offices on South Water st.—second floor front—with storage if desired. Apply to C. H. SWAIN, 34 South Water st., up stairs. p818

TO RENT—A first rate Store with basement, on Washington st., between Clark and Dearborn sts. Inquire at No. 19 Methodist Church Block. p889

TO RENT—Second and third floor of store No. 22 Lake st. Inquire on the premises. p734

TO RENT—From May 1st, House No. 605 Michigan avenue, between 16th and 18th sts. For particulars apply to PALMER & CLARK, 49 Franklin st. p807

TO RENT—Rooms well arranged for a dwelling, second floor, on State street, with [illegible] room. Water in kitchen. From $40 to $60, of new furniture for sale. Rent low. None need apply unless they want to purchase furniture. Apply at 343 State st, up stairs. p848

TO RENT—Several dwelling houses on Ontario-st, between Clark and Pearborn. For particulars inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, No. 3, Pomeroy's Building, corner South Water and Clark-sts, between hours of 9 and 11 a. m. and 3 and 6 p. m. p86

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—To Millers and Engineers—Wanted one Engineer and one Miller who understand their business thoroughly. Reference required. Address, by letter, "W & W," Box 3119, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Bricklayers—At the Lake Tunnel. $4.50 per day of eight hours work. None but strictly sober men need apply. DULL & GOWAN, Contractors. p897

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—Seamstress—One or two young ladies who can run a sewing machine and assist in housework, can have situations in an educated family, where they can pursue their studies and fit themselves for teachers without expense. Testimonials of good moral character required. Address TEACHER, box No. 138, Louisville, Ky. mh18-p821

WANTED—A cook, also a girl to do chamber work and look after a child. Call at 190 Rush street. Good references required. p881

WANTED—Two girls to go with a private family into the country for the summer. One to cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work and sewing. Apply at 222 North LaSalle-st. p808

Strayed.

STRAYED—Strayed from the subscribers, on Friday afternoon last, a bay horse with bridle and halter. Any person returning him to us will be suitably rewarded. BALDWIN & CO., North Pier, or 18th st, between Michigan and Wabash avenue. p861

Stolen.

STOLEN—Horse. $50 Reward. A sorrel Stallion, 5 years old, about 15 or 16 hands high, no white marks on him. A hair scratch on forehead. The above reward will be given for the horse and thief. JOHN BLANCHFIELD, Sycamore, Ill. q8

Personal.

PERSONAL—Marie Waldren, by her well-known art, will, from a careful study of handwriting, give you a true, yet wonderful insight into your own character and capabilities, and give information on any other subject you may desire, as set forth in your letter. Address MARIE WALDREN, Box 2927, Chicago. p856 4p

E. COURTNEY,

Mason, Contractor,

And Licensed Sewer Builder.

Office Room 11, Nos. 120 and 122 Dearborn st. Residence No. 229 West Taylor st, Chicago. P.O. Box 2866. Private Drains promptly attended to.
mh13 p682 12t W F & Sp

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] ... MACHINE. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, and embroider [illegible] ... Address "ORIENTAL" [illegible], Ill., P. O. Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] ... GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] ... TREADLE for common table [illegible] ... awarded at Mechanics' Fair [illegible] ... stated by Elias Howe, Jr. Price [illegible] ... [illegible] & CO. 154 Randolph st. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] sample sent free, with terms for any one to clear from $20 to $30 daily. [illegible] desirable. Can be done at home [illegible] or female. Circulars with full [illegible] for nothing. Address WILLARD & CO., [illegible] ton-st, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] new Pictorial Historical [illegible] ... CHART BULWARKS OF FREEDOM, [illegible] on rollers and varnished. [illegible] it. Call on or address GOLDEN & SAMMONS, [illegible] Lake st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] ... LOSSING'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, in three volumes and over 1,200 illustrations. The "Military History of Illinois," [illegible] handsomely illustrated. The [illegible] Wisconsin," in one volume and [illegible] Good territory yet vacant for [illegible] popular works. Address CLARK & CO., [illegible] Washington st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To canvass for the American Conflict, by Horace Greeley, and Four Years in Secession, by Junius Henri Browne. GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers, [illegible] cago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$175 a month, to sell the "UNIVERSAL" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, price $[illegible]. It is as large as high priced machines, and does all kinds of work equally as well. Send for circulars. Address [illegible] & CO., P. O. Drawer 6874, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$150 a month, to sell THE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 53, Chicago, [illegible] call at Room 8, Post Office Block, corner of [illegible] and Dearborn sts., Chicago.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—As Salesman in some Wholesale or Retail Boot and Shoe House, by a young man from the East who has had three years experience. Address "[illegible]," 215 State street.

WANTED—Situation—By a first-class Boot and Shoe Cutter. Address "BOOT CUTTER," 215 State street.

WANTED—Situation—In a drug or grocery store, to learn the [illegible] Wages not so much an object as a permanent [illegible] Am not afraid of work. Address "F B A," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Situation.—A [illegible] writer wants employment as a copyist. Address "H J M," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By an American girl to do chamber work and [illegible] ing. References given. Call at 171 So. Clark st. p868

WANTED—Situation—By an English lady of experience a permanent situation as housekeeper. A Christian family preferred. Would have no objection to a short distance in the country. Address, or apply to "Z K," 187 [illegible] Madison-st.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A house convenient to business. [illegible] preferred. Address "W P H," Drawer 3603. p946

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A splendid Saloon doing a large trade, connected with a [illegible] at a sacrifice, as we must leave for [illegible]. WRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store doing a large prescription business. Low rent and good location. Sold low as we have other business to attend to. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—Watches, Jewelry, &c. A very nice stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Safe, Show Cases and Fixtures, for [illegible] The location is very desirable. Business well established. A splendid bargain will be given. Apply to G. H. BASCOM, Galesburg, Ill.

FOR SALE—I offer for sale a span of jet black well matched Horses, [illegible] sound, fine steppers, only five years old [illegible] Can be seen at Burnap's stable, corner [illegible] sts. J. C. DARNELL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. A [illegible] Wilder's Safe and a Gold American [illegible] (P. S. Barrett) Watch. Address, or call [illegible] southwest corner Randolph and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—A good Horse, harness and wagon. The owner having sold [illegible] grocery has no further use for them. Apply [illegible] Kinzie st.

FOR SALE—Grocery, Stock and Fixtures all complete. Pleasant rooms [illegible] ily, cheapest rent in town. Apply to owner, [illegible] Polk and Clinton sts.

FOR SALE—A first class Photograph Gallery, situated on South Clark [illegible] one of the most desirable business locations in the city, on reasonable terms. Address "H. N." [illegible] office.

FOR SALE—Cheap—100 barrels choice Cranberries, by BUTTERFIELD, [illegible] ARD & CO., No. 255 South Water st.

FOR SALE—Lease, furniture and good will of a brick Boarding house, containing [illegible] rooms, full of first-class boarders, (with brick [illegible]) in a pleasant and healthy location on the South [illegible] between Polk and Harrison-sts. Address "B L," [illegible] bune office.

FOR SALE—The stock, lease and fixtures, with horse and wagon, of the Grocery, Provision and Feed Store, 393 Kinzie st, now doing a first rate business. Sickness the sole cause of sale. p869

FOR SALE—Cigar Store, lease and fixtures. Neat and tastefully fitted up. Apply at 227½ South Clark st.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines 16, 13 and 15-horse second-hand engines thoroughly rebuilt at No. 39 Griswold st., opposite Southern and Rock Island passenger [illegible] COOLEY & BRO.

FOR SALE—One fifteen [illegible] portable engine, made by P. W. Gates & Co., has been used but a few days. Warranted in all respects. A. F. CROSKEY & CO., 39 Washington st. q31

FOR SALE—Any party having a good top buggy for sale cheap, may find a customer by applying to C. H. SWAIN, 34 South Water street, up stairs.

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a well established grocery store in a good location and doing a good business in one of the best towns in Iowa. Address P. O. Box [illegible], [illegible]port, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One engine, [illegible] inches diameter of cylinder, and [illegible] horse power, in perfect running order; one boiler containing forty 3-inch flues and 18 feet long, [illegible] three boilers, 23½ ft long, having two flues each 14-inch diam.; four boilers, 22 feet long, having two flues each 16 inches diam.; two boilers, 18 feet long, having two flues each, 12 inches diam.; two hydraulic presses, together with pumps, rated at 250 tons pressure each. For further particulars address WALKER BROS. & LIGHTALL, Drawer 6363 P. O., Chicago.

FOR SALE—At New York prices, from stock on hand and to arrive, all the [illegible] tions manufactured at the Brooklyn Chemical [illegible] a list of which and prices can be seen at our [illegible] Quality guaranteed equal to any made at other [illegible] cal Works. H. BISHOPRICK & CO., 147 [illegible] ter street.

Chicago, March 17, 1866.

FOR SALE—Shop and lease. Lot on School st. near Canal st. A good place for a manufacturing shop, 24x30. Lot 50x25. [illegible] A. SALISBURY'S Real Estate office, corner [illegible] and Randolph sts.

FOR SALE—Having determined to consolidate our business at St. Louis, we offer for sale our lease and fixtures of 40 and 31 [illegible] avenue. The arrangements of the store are of the best, and we have a large trade already [illegible] which we will give the purchaser benefit of as far as our influence extends. Possession given April [illegible]. For further particulars apply to WM. H. HAYDEN [illegible] p836

FOR SALE—A general hardware stock and store, about 120 miles from Chicago. Said to be by dealers the best stand on the [illegible] For particulars address H. J. SLATER, P. O. Box 2313, or call at 243 South Water street, Chicago. p869

FOR SALE—Or trade, six [illegible] eight thousand dollars worth of first-class Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-room or Kitchen Furniture, in Rosewood and Polish Oil Walnut, a very fine Piano Forte, English and Brussels Carpets, [illegible] Glass and Stand, a very fine collection of [illegible] Gas Fixtures, China and Glassware, Table Cutlery, Silverware, fine French Clocks; also one of the best portable furnaces (complete) there is in use; Stewart Cook Stove, Copper Boiler, with pipes for hot water; also Horse and Buggy, Harness, Saddle, elegant Fly Robes, &c., with many other things suitable for housekeeping, everything is nearly as good as new, which I wish to trade for a nice comfortable cottage house and lot in a good location. Parties having such will please address P. O. Drawer 3316, stating location, size of lot, price and particulars.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines on wheels, 5 to 10 horse power, second-hand, [illegible] prime order, just the thing for threshing grain, [illegible] ing corn, &c. 10, 11 and 15 horse portable [illegible] RICHARDS' Iron Works, 198 and 199 West [illegible] street.

FOR SALE—I have a nursery of 20,000 choice, assorted, grafted apple trees, [illegible] years old, in Coldwater, Michigan, which I will sell or exchange. With a little effort can all be turned into money, within the next two months. The [illegible] owner cannot attend to them. Address A. JAC[illegible] Coldwater. If to exchange, description, location and price of property.

FOR SALE—One of the best grocery businesses in the city, with a long lease and cheap rent; established over five years, on one of the best streets in the city—No. 433 State st. Satisfactory reasons given why a change of business is [illegible] p817

Boarding.

BOARDING—Vacancy for a gentleman with first-class board, at 118 [illegible]. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—A few more gentlemen can find good board and pleasant rooms, furniture all new—terms reasonable—312 [illegible], three minutes walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING—Crowds daily resort to the Briggs House, No. 3, 848 [illegible] where they obtain the best of rooms and board. Day boarders also enjoy the pleasures of the table.

BOARDING—With room wanted on West Side east of Morgan and south of [illegible] by a young man permanently located. Address stating terms, &c., "J W T," P. O. Box 3518.

BOARDING—A large furnished room with board suitable for two gentlemen. Apply at 40 North Green. [illegible] exchanged.

BOARDING—A furnished room with board, suitable for two gentlemen, [illegible] Indiana street.

BOARDING—One or two [illegible] nice desirous of a comfortable [illegible] rate French family, with excellent [illegible] room. Best references required. Apply [illegible] Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—Good board with comfortable rooms at 276 S. Clark, [illegible] $5.50 per week. Day boarders [illegible] $4.50 to $5.00 per week. JULIUS [illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—In a first class manufacturing business that is well established, with $3,000. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—Partner—A man with from two to three thousand dollars to take an interest in a first class manufacturing business which pays a large profit. [illegible] Pomeroy's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts.

WANTED—Partner—With $3,000 or over, in a first class business now paying a very large profit. [illegible] or Boiler humbug. For full particulars address "J C B" Tribune office.

Lost.

LOST—On Saturday, a lady's Cape, Fitch, on Madison or Clark sts. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at No. 110 South Halsted st.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The steamer arrival brings intelligence that the Belgian Minister sent to Mexico had been shot.

The Fenians had a lively demonstration at Indianapolis last evening.

One of Quantrell's assassins was arrested at Independence last week, while taking a lively interest in a Johnson indorsement meeting.

President Johnson has received despatches from Governor Hamilton of Texas, giving a more hopeful account of the doings of the State Convention than any that have been made public.

By arrival from Havana, intelligence comes that the steamer Matilda had been captured and brought into Havana, having on board 253 negroes, 100 had been sold.

Washington dispatches say that Senator Stewart's resolutions, introduced on Friday, proposing a general amnesty in exchange for universal suffrage, were suggested and prepared, by his father-in-law, Henry S. Foote, better known as "Hangman Foote."

There is great excitement in Halifax, Nova Scotia, arising from the startling rumors that are afloat, of a probable invasion of the Blue Nose country by the Fenians. The militia have been all called out.

Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, has telegraphed Gen. Pope that the Missouri bushwhackers are gathering and arming in the West, and asking for cavalry protection. Precautionary measures have been adopted.

Minnesota is in luck. E. F. Drake, President of the Minnesota Valley Railroad, has discovered that, by a law passed by Congress in 1841, that State is entitled to 500,000 acres of land from the General Government for internal improvements.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune, writes that Mr. Seward's answer to M. Drouyn de L'Huys' despatch of January 9, greatly pleases the French Cabinet, and the decided opinion of the French Ministry is that the relations of France and the United States in regard to Mexico, now stand upon a very good footing.

The Loan Bill was called up in the House of Representatives yesterday for reconsideration. A motion to lay the motion for reconsideration on the table was defeated by a vote of 70 to 78. So the bill is again before the House. Mr. Hooper offered a substitute for the bill which will be found in our despatches.

A case of conscience was developed on Saturday in Washington. A young man—a soldier—who said he had been overpaid by a disbursing officer, to the amount of $250, appeared at the residence of the Secretary of the Treasury, stated his case, and restored $200, with the promise of the balance, as soon as the man to whom he had loaned it repaid the amount.

Latest advices from the war between Paraguay and her neighbors state that the grand movement of the allies had not yet taken place, but that the two hostile armies were confronting each other on the opposite side of the River Platte. The allies were receiving additional gunboats and iron-clads, and their army had been reinforced to the number of 4,000.

The rapidity with which Missouri River railroad centres are developing, is one of the most astonishing proofs of our growth. A local paper says: "Within twelve months from to-day, Kansas City will have five railroads in operation, running to St. Louis; to Chicago by way of Cameron; to Fort Riley; to Fort Leavenworth; and another stretching southward toward Fort Scott and the Gulf."

Cleansing the Augean stables was nothing to what the Board of Health find on their hands to New York in their inroads upon the genius of pestilence in the Metropolis. It is found that there are *twenty-eight* miles of sewers that must be rebuilt ere they exercise fully their proper function. Within a week two hundred and fourteen head of "bob" veal have been seized by the sanitary police, and disposed of at the offal dock. A large quantity of this unwholesome species of meat was found and taken possession of on Wednesday at the Chambers street station on the Hudson River Railroad.

There appears to be a mistake in the report that President Johnson had ordered that Monroe, the rebel Mayor elect of New Orleans should not be inaugurated. On the contrary he decided, after receiving despatches from the present Mayor and the Mayor elect, making their respective representations, to leave the matter to the civil and military laws that govern such cases. The Mayor elect, who is objected to for being a disloyal man, declares himself "as loyal to the Union as any man living." Monroe was probably inaugurated yesterday, without any interference.

None of the $1,500,000 worth of bonds, lately stolen from [illegible] No. 32 Exchange [illegible] the rumors on [illegible] standing. [illegible] themselves to [illegible] ... Since [illegible] ... Europe.

William B[illegible], Ohio, and late [illegible] writes a long [illegible] Garrett Davis, in [illegible] charges of [illegible] Lower Mississippi [illegible] him are General [illegible] latter having [illegible] that he had [illegible] Watches to [illegible] nett was himself [illegible] Paymaster, accom[illegible] on the charge [illegible] take his statements [illegible] appear to have [illegible] And yet there [illegible] the final collapse [illegible] officers and agents [illegible] given up to [illegible]

The telegraph [illegible] emigration [illegible] Eastern Virginia [illegible] Point and York[illegible] whom are [illegible] The Commission [illegible] in charge of the [illegible] them have [illegible] able for [illegible] them, however, [illegible] labor employ[illegible] [illegible] rations. [illegible] condition [illegible] cipal reason [illegible] but so far all [illegible] the negroes [illegible] occupy, and it [illegible] transfer them [illegible] ... will have [illegible] ... been broken [illegible] the measure.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Peruvian.

PORTLAND, [illegible] ... tan, from Liverpool [illegible] here this evening. [illegible] ENGLAND.—[illegible] ... the annual [illegible] was debated. [illegible] ... of the question [illegible] the bill was [illegible] ... to 252. The [illegible] ceived with [illegible] vote indicates [illegible] though the [illegible] by the House of [illegible] The Owl says [illegible] that if [illegible] to the move[illegible] States, and [illegible] the British Govern[illegible] cognizance. [illegible] portant arrests [illegible] Satterthwaite [illegible] ... dealings [illegible] somewhat [illegible] last week [illegible] 5-20 bonds, [illegible] ers, they [illegible] been sold [illegible] chases have [illegible] ment. Illinois [illegible] The London [illegible] ent. The Pru[illegible] Vienna a summary [illegible] ... Bismarck [illegible] ... [illegible]

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Seward's Answer to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in Relation to Mexico.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The Grand Movement of the Allies Against Paraguay—[illegible] Navy of [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRES[illegible]

IMPORTANT MEASU[illegible] INTRODUCED.

The Loan Bill Again [illegible] fore the House.

FENIANS AMONG THE [illegible] NOSES.

A SCARE AT HALIF[illegible]

Our Relations with France [illegible] gard to Mexico.

THEY STAND UPON A [illegible] FOOTING.

The Missouri Bushwha[illegible] Gathering and Armi[illegible]

THINGS LOOKING BETTE[illegible] TEXAS.

Comptroller Clarke Agai[illegible]

BANCROFT'S ORATION [illegible] PRESSED IN FRANC[illegible]

A SLAVER CAPTURE[illegible]

The Belgian Minister to Me[illegible] Shot

Steamer Sunk—Loss, $150[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONG[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Ma[illegible]

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of [illegible] of New York, earnestly asking that no S[illegible] rebelled shall be admitted as a governing [illegible] the Union without adequate security for [illegible] Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SUMNER also presented the petition [illegible] citizens of Jefferson county, Pa., asking [illegible] amendment to the Constitution prohibit[illegible] State from making distinctions in civil [illegible] among the naturalized citizens of the United [illegible] or those born on American soil, on account [illegible] or color. Referred to the Committee on [illegible] struction.

Mr. SUMNER presented two petitions [illegible] of an International Copyright Law, which [illegible] ferred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WADE presented a petition from the Wool Growers, asking for an increase of [illegible] imported wool, which was referred to the C[illegible] tee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition to [illegible] pay of army officers, which was referred [illegible] Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON presented the petition of [illegible] colored men, who represent that they [illegible] slaves of Geo. W. P. Custis, who, in his [illegible] them and provided for their support [illegible] property left by him. They ask that a p[illegible] the Arlington estate be set aside for their [illegible] The petition was referred to the Committee [illegible] Judiciary.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to establish a home for totally disabled soldiers and sailors of the United [illegible]